

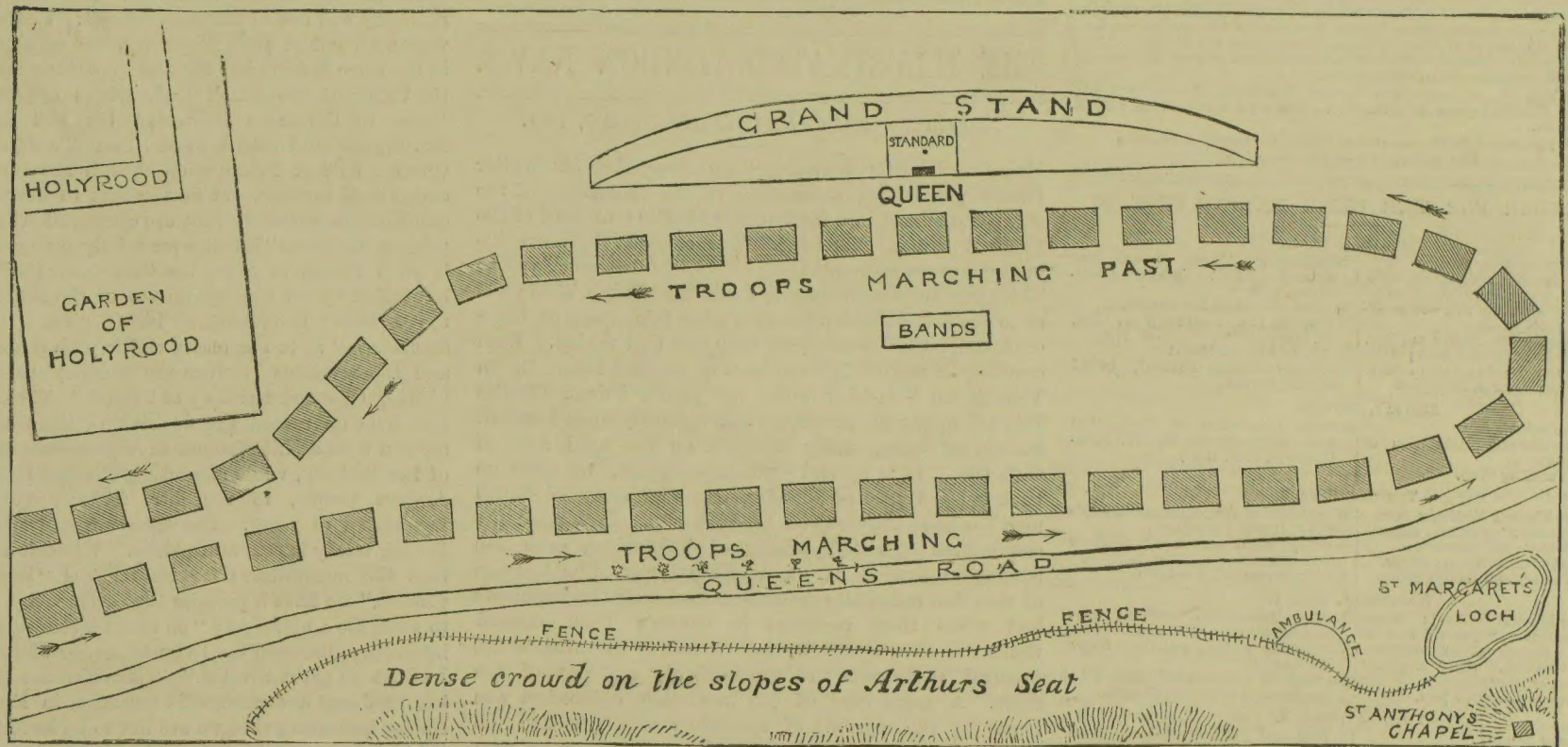
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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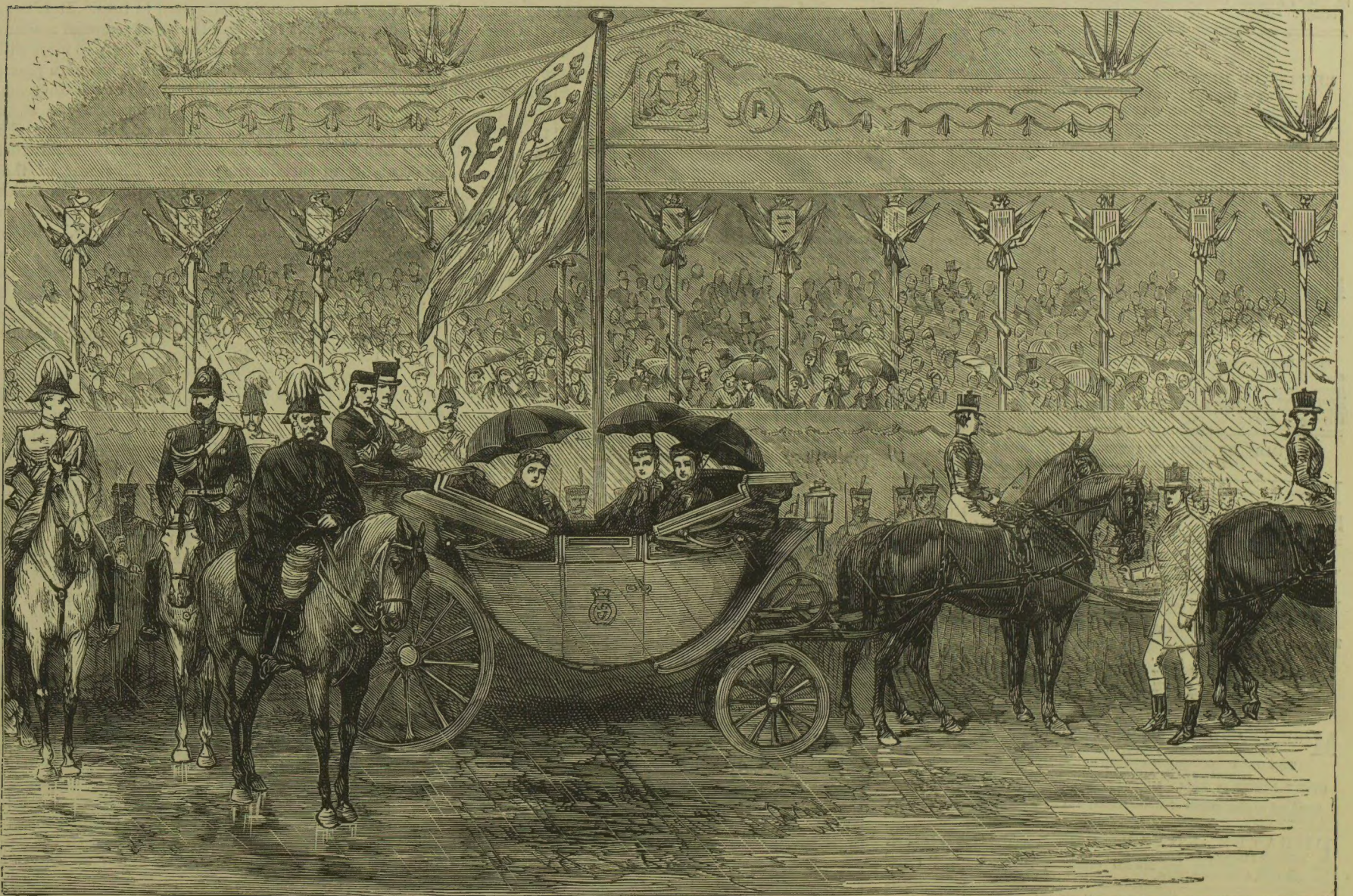
No. 2207.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.  
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SKETCH PLAN OF THE ROYAL REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH.



THE ROYAL REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH: THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE AT THE SALUTING POINT.—SEE PAGE 226.



BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at the Victoria Hotel, Homburg, Lady Sykes, wife of Sir T. Sykes, Bart., of a son, stillborn.  
On the 24th ult., at 144, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen, of a son.  
On the 24th ult., at Abinger House, 23, Abbey-road, Lady Emily Harper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at Bidston church, by the Rev. Canon Drummond, Anderson Robert Balfour, of San Francisco, to Josephine Maria, second daughter of James Bazley, Fern Hill, Birkenhead.  
On July 23, at the Cantonment Church, Rangoon, B. Burmah, by the Rev. W. C. Noyes, John William Olive, son of the late Rev. John Olive, of Hellingly, Sussex, to Constance Ellen, youngest daughter of the late George Hewitt, Esq., of Sydenham, Kent.  
On June 30, at St. Cuthbert's, Governor's Bay, Canterbury, N.Z., by the Most Rev. the Primate, assisted by the Rev. E. R. Otway, Edward R. Chudleigh, of Wharekauri, son of the Rev. N. F. Chudleigh, of St. Colomb Minor, Cornwall, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Thomas H. Potts, of Ohinaitahi.  
On June 26, at Iquique, Robert Harvey, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Inspector-General of the Tarapacá Nitrate Deposits and Manufactories, to Alida Maria, eldest daughter of the late M. Emile Godefroy, of Lima and Bordeaux.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., at ten a.m., at Bagni di Lucca, North Italy, after several years intense suffering, Ellen Victoria (née Elphinstone), the beloved wife of Captain Archibald Bogle, Royal Navy. "Patient and courageous to the last moment, she passed away unconsciously, free of pain, to her last sleep."—Friends please accept this intimation.  
On the 29th ult., at his mother's residence, Cyprus Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea, after a short illness, Alfred Barker Ross, son of the late Robert Ross, of Calcutta, stepson of the late William Abram, formerly of Belsize Park and the Temple, London.—Colonial and American papers please copy. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.  
On the 25th ult., at Brettenham Rectory, Etheldreda, the youngest child of the Rev. Charles Jepson Betham, M.A., Rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, aged 23 years.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.	
Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Morning Lessons: I. Kings xxii. 1-41; I. Cor. xiv. 1-20. Evening Lessons: II. Kings ii. 1-16 or iv. 8-38; Mark vi. 30.	St. James's, closed for repairs.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. N. Kelly, Minor Canon; 3.15, Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Trinder, Vicar of Highgate.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., closed.
	Worcester Musical Festival, grand opening service.
MONDAY, SEPT. 5.	
Old Bartholomew's day.	British Association at York, 8.30 p.m. (discourse by Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Pres. R.S.).
Liverpool Autumn Exhibition of Pictures opens.	
Medway Yachting Club.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.	
Worcester Musical Festival: morning, "Elijah," evening, cantata "The Bride," and selection.	Warwickshire Agricultural Society's Show, Rugby (two days).
British Association, 8 p.m., soirée.	Grimsby Horse and Poultry Show (two days).
Bicester Poultry and Rabbit Show.	Races: Richmond, Sandown.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.	
Worcester Musical Festival: morning, cantata, "The Widow of Nain," "Jephthah," &c.; evening, "The Creation," and "Engedi" ("Mount of Olives").	British Association, general concluding meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	Winchester Poultry and Dog Show (two days).
	Opening of Ecumenical Methodist Conference, City-road Chapel.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.	
Full moon, 4.39 a.m.	Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society Show, Birkenhead (three days).
Worcester Musical Festival: morning, Mass in D minor, "Hymn of Praise," evening, "Building of the Ship," and selection.	Races: Croydon, Leicester.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.	
Worcester Musical Festival: morning, "The Messiah," evening, grand closing service.	Messrs. Chinnery's Sculling Prizes on the Thames at Putney (three days).
	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.	
St. Paul's Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.	London Rowing Club Regatta.
	Thames Valley Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				Miles.	In.
Aug. 21	29.749	52.4	50.2	93	7	63.9	49.2	S. E. NW.	84	0.310		
22	29.837	56.1	50.5	83	7	66.6	45.5	SW. SSW.	140	0.055		
23	29.625	58.3	54.9	90	9	69.1	53.6	SSW. SSE.	140	0.550		
24	29.712	57.2	47.0	70	6	64.9	52.9	SW. WSW.	295	0.120		
25	29.586	57.6	56.5	97	10	63.9	51.0	SW. SSW.	431	0.285		
26	29.456	58.2	51.7	87	7	67.7	53.4	SW. WSW.	430	0.060		
27	29.767	55.0	46.4	72	5	63.5	48.4	WSW. NNW.	151	0.005*		

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.738 29.851 29.695 29.647 29.713 29.405 29.708  
Temperature of Air .. 60.8° 61.1° 65.5° 59.8° 58.8° 63.4° 59.1°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.4° 55.2° 60.0° 51.6° 57.1° 57.7° 53.9°  
Direction of Wind .. .. SSW. SW. SE. W. SSW. SW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
9	30	10	15	11	0	11	10	12	28	1	2	2	55

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**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

Every reader of "Waverley" will remember Sir Walter Scott's picturesque description of the mustering of the Highland clans to go forth and do battle on behalf of the ill-fated Stuart Pretender. The contrast between the unique but meagre gathering of '45, and last week's great Volunteer Review in Queen's Park, Edinburgh, is so vivid as to suggest an interval between the two events of three centuries, rather than of less than half that period. With a moiety of such a stalwart force as paraded before Queen Victoria on Thursday week, the young Prince Charles Edward might have marched triumphantly upon London, instead of being easily defeated on the fatal field of Culloden. It is several centuries—indeed, we must go back to the Battle of Flodden—since an army of 40,000 men has been mustered on Scottish soil. Last week the entire host consisted wholly of Volunteers, even the 9000 who figured as an Artillery force. The torrents of rain that unhappily descended soon after the regiments had taken their positions in Queen's Park marred the scene as a spectacle, but tested to the utmost the cheerful endurance and the soldierly qualities of the force. A great deal of the inevitable discomfort was borne by the myriads of spectators who crowded the park, as well as by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, who for hours braved the inclement weather in an open carriage, and thereby elicited the enthusiasm of both the volunteers and the public. As the Duke of Cambridge said, it was a taste of real campaigning; and it did not end when the men had passed the saluting-flag. The railways put forth all their resources to carry some 36,000 men from and to their destination; but, as the Commander-in-Chief remarks in his General Order, "the unavoidable discomfort attending the return of the troops to their homes, necessarily without change of clothing and after many hours of fatiguing delay, furnished a trial of endurance and discipline rarely called for;" and it merited the emphatic testimony of the Queen "that the conduct of her volunteers was all that could be desired," and that the spectacle presented at Edinburgh was "an admirable sequel to the great review recently held at Windsor." The Scotch volunteers richly deserve the bloodless laurels won last week; for although, owing to the wretched weather, they failed to present themselves as actors in a splendid pageant, they exhibited in perfection those qualities which are the stamina of an efficient military force.

The British Association is holding its annual week's conference at York under exceptional circumstances. Cradled in the Yorkshire capital, it has appropriately returned to that city to celebrate its Jubilee. The addresses of Sir John Lubbock, the President for the year, and of other leading members, are naturally tinged with reminiscences of half a century of scientific progress more remarkable than the world had previously witnessed. When Sir David Brewster organised the first meeting of the Association at York, William IV. had just ascended the throne, and no Reform Bill had as yet swept away the rotten boroughs and made the House of Commons an adequate representation of the nation; slavery still existed in our colonies; municipal reform was only a proposal; national education a dreaded innovation; and a cheap press and the penny post were dreams of the future. Our coaching system had been brought to perfection by achieving ten miles an hour; railroads as yet "loomed in the distance"—the only working line for passengers being from Liverpool to Manchester; and the electric telegraph was unknown. The bare mention of such facts reveals the marvellous revolution that has since taken place in the political, social, and industrial condition of the population. In bringing about these beneficial changes the illustrious members of the British Association—happily, a few of its veterans survive—have from time to time taken a conspicuous part. The researches of our savans have realised more wonderful discoveries than were ever dreamt of in connection with "the philosopher's stone." Science

has transformed our social life, annihilated space and time, created new bonds of international relationship, enlarged the range of our mental vision, to a great extent transformed our trade and commerce, given an insight into the laws that govern the universe, and enhanced the comforts and happiness of mankind. It is obvious that the brilliant record of fifty years' unexampled progress is partly due to the labours of the British Association—to the concentration and diffusion of information it has been able to effect, and to the stimulus it has given to scientific discovery. The last half century constitutes a new era in the annals of the human race. What mighty changes will be evolved by the growing intelligence of the age and the active researches of our scientists ere the Association celebrates its Centenary, the most sagacious philosopher would shrink from attempting to forecast.

The Parliamentary Session of 1881 has come to an end, and newspaper readers must have glanced with some weariness over the reviews of its noteworthy features which it is the fashion to supply. The closing scene last Saturday was one of decorous dullness. The Session began with a torrent of Irish loquacity, and would have ended in the same fashion but for the opportune intervention of the Usher of the Black Rod, whose appearance in the House of Commons frustrated the evil intentions of Mr. Biggar and others of Mr. Parnell's adherents. The Queen's modest Prorogation Speech has a few points of exceptional interest. It is pleasant to hear on such unquestionable authority that the cession of Thessaly to the "Greek Kingdom" is being peacefully executed; that there is good reason to hope the Transvaal Convention will be ratified by the representatives of the Boers; and that the French Government have given "satisfactory assurances" as to our treaty rights with the Bey of Tunis and the relations between the Regency "and the neighbouring Ottoman territory of Tripoli." The Royal Speech also puts on record the decision of the Government to abstain from all interference in Afghanistan, and the desire of her Majesty, while respecting the independence of the Afghan people, to use her friendly offices for the restoration of peace. The tone adopted relative to the French treaty is firm and politic. While it is announced that the negotiations for its renewal "have been suspended," we have a promise that every effort will be made to conclude a new treaty "on terms favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value." This reference to the subject has produced a considerable sensation in France, by distinctly indicating that we are not to be hoodwinked, that it is for our neighbours to make the next move, and that that move must be an advance on previous proposals.

The wish expressed in the Prorogation Speech that the condition of Ireland may so improve as that the use of the exceptional powers given to the Executive may be dispensed with or abated is a hint to the Home Rulers which they are apparently indisposed to take. It is too early to discover what reception the great remedial measure of the Session—the Irish Land Act—is likely to meet with at the hands of those for whose benefit it has been passed. But Mr. Parnell's bitter denunciations of the Government, his renewed crusade against landlordism *per se*, and his attempt to prevent the return of Liberals for the vacant English and Irish constituencies, indicate mistrust of his ability to sustain the conflict. This fear of the results of the Act is more candidly stated by Mr. Dillon, M.P., the recently released suspect, who, while avowing his "undying hostility to English rule," and his utter aversion to Mr. Gladstone's measure, expresses his belief that it "will in a few months take all the power out of the Land League," and "render its fighting policy difficult, if not impossible," because it "will confer immense benefits on the Irish people," and thus, to his deep regret, "reconcile them to landlord ascendancy." The foreboding fears of the fanatical Mr. Dillon are the ground of hope to reasonable men, who desire that Ireland should be pacified, the union of the two countries consolidated, and the "revolutionary policy" of the League paralysed. There is, indeed, a sensible falling off in the popular enthusiasm for that organisation, which Mr. Parnell's new cry of legislative independence is not likely to galvanise into fresh life. If the Irish tenant farmers see a way of gaining substantial benefits by the new Land Act, they will be in no haste to pursue Mr. Parnell's phantoms.

The sudden and remarkable improvement in the health of Mr. Garfield has been welcomed with a sense of relief and keen sympathy throughout the civilised world, and with special womanly congratulations from Queen Victoria to Mrs. Garfield. Towards the close of last week the life of the suffering President seemed to be ebbing away, the serious glandular swelling having almost exhausted his diminished strength. A deep gloom pervaded the American people, North and South. For two long months Mr. Garfield has been laid upon the bed of sickness, hovering between life and death. Only a very strong constitution could rally under such adverse circumstances, and we devoutly trust that the hopes rather than the fears of our American cousins will be realised. Never did the illness of a public man create such widespread sympathy; rarely have such important issues, social and political, depended on a single life.



## ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

M. Paul Bert is a very bold man; and "the elect of Belleville," M. Léon Gambetta, is even a bolder one. All clericalist Europe will be up in arms to protest against the "Conférence," or lecture, recently delivered before an immense audience at the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris, by M. Paul Bert, under the "effective presidency of M. Gambetta." "Effective presidency" means that the chairman is not only mutely ornamental but is also useful in the rhetorical sense. The subject of M. Bert's lecture was Moral and Religious Teaching; and why I call MM. Bert and Gambetta bold men is that the former boldly threw down a gage of defiance to the whole Gallican church as a teaching body, and that the defiance was virtually backed by M. Gambetta. The lecturer will probably be, ere long, Minister of Public Instruction. The "effective president" will be probably Prime Minister—and, possibly, a great deal more. Fancy two candidates for seats in the Cabinet vehemently denouncing at a meeting at the Alhambra the tenets of the Religious Tract Society and those for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

With fundamental matters of theological controversy you know that I never, by any chance, meddle; but there was much worth noticing, from a bibliographical point of view, in the list of French "goody-goody" books held up to execration by M. Paul Bert. The majority of their number seem to me to be more silly than mischievous. One, an absurd narrative of a quarrel between St. Joseph and St. Peter, has, oddly enough, been paraphrased in a well-known (and disgracefully irreverent) story by an American "humourist;" while the "Map of the Empire of Vice," drawn, under clerical supervision, by a French schoolgirl of fifteen, is only the re-appearance, in "goody-goody" guise, of our ancient acquaintance "La Carte du Pays du Tendre"—the Map of the Land of Love—which is certainly as old as the days of Mlle. de Scudéri.

Did you never see it? How many years syne is it since I and a dear little sister used to copy and re-copy the "Pays du Tendre"? "The Lake of Sighs," "Quicksands of False Hopes," "Suspicion Rocks," "Cape Perfidy," "The Valley of True Love," "The Innocent Mountains;" but, ah, direful remembrance! "The Oblivious Ocean," and "The Great Desert of Indifference." Children love allegories, even if they do not understand them; and I don't think that I should very enthusiastically admire the English boy or girl who could tell me, offhand, the meaning of all the allegories in "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "The Holy War."

It is a pity that while M. Paul Bert was about it that he did not cite as an instance of clericalist insincerity the famous History of France for children published during the Restoration by the Père Lorient. The reverend historian was a staunch Legitimist, and he is accused of having glossed over the period of the Revolution, the Directory, and the First Empire, with the curt statement that in 1793 his Majesty Louis XVIII. intrusted the regency of his dominions, and the command of his armies, to "le Marquis de Buonaparte;" but that in 1814, the "Marquis de Buonaparte having sent in his resignation—*ayant donné sa démission*"—his Majesty resumed his sovereign sway over his faithful subjects. I say that the Père Lorient was accused of having thus absurdly falsified history. I have never met with his book, and it may be that the abbé was as unjustly libelled by the Liberals of his epoch as Mistress Hannah Glasse was by the English "professed" cooks when they asserted that she wrote "First catch your hare." Over and over again I have pointed out that Hannah never wrote anything of the kind; still, at least three people out of five, if you happen to mention Mrs. Glasse's name in their hearing, at once remark, "Oh, yes; I know. 'First catch your hare,' eh?"

I wonder whether the "Fashion and Trade Controversy" has come to an end yet in England. Of course I pity the Bradford manufacturers for the sad falling off in their trade, owing to foreign competition and the prevalence of the fashion for wearing soft woollen fabrics of dull hues instead of "lustre" stuffs; and of course I deprecate undue foreign competition, and applaud the efforts of the well meaning and simple minded English ladies who fancy that they can put a silver hook into the jaws of that mysterious monster, Fashion, and bind him (or her?) down with bonds of Berlin wool; but, at the same time, I cannot help being struck with two things very palpable just now in the shop windows of the foreign city in which I am at present taking the liberty of sojourning.

In the first instance, the very best quality of woollen goods, longcloths, and hosiery, both "fleecey" and thread, are distinctly announced to be of British manufacture; and in many cases the turned-up corners of the pieces of stuff reveal well-known British trade marks. In the next case, the *bourgeoisie*, the shopkeepers, and the employes of this particular Continental city are, almost without exception, clad in stuffs of native manufacture, and those stuffs are, as a rule, "sleezy" and unequal in texture, and as ill-dyed as they are ill-woven. I have noticed precisely the same thing in the United States. The people (of both sexes) clad in homespun woollens have an unmistakably dingy and shabby aspect.

Mem.: I know what a cheap tourist's suit is at an English slop-shop:—I beg pardon, "a ready-made clothes' warehouse":—I beg pardon again, "a Merchant Tailor's." But, in stress of wearing apparel (for gentlemen), just try an impromptu "rig out," say, at the "Bonhomme Richard," in the Boulevard Fausse Nouvelle, Paris; or at the Kaiser Karl, in the Frederich Strasse, Berlin, or at "Il Matto Forestiere," in the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, at Milan. And, having paid ninety or a hundred francs, marks, or lire, for "a complete vestment," please to tell me what you think of it in the way of texture, colour, cut, and sewing together. As you walk

your elbows and knees seem to be knocking holes through the treacherous shoddy stuff in which you are—I will not say clothed, but shrouded. The very button-holes are shameful, and every seam is a scandal. About feminine attire I would not presume to discourse; still, I should like to have an English lady's candid opinion on the ready-made ulster which she may have purchased for fifty francs at the Magasin du Mauvais Marché on the Boulevard Croquemitaine.

Mem.: In the whole range of magazine literature I do not think there is a story funnier than one published in a very early number of "Bentley's Miscellany"—say, about five-and-thirty years ago. It was called "The Little Bit of Tape," and was about some luckless Bohemian who had great expectations under somebody's will, and was bound to call, arrayed in the deepest of mourning, at a certain house on a given day and at a stated hour. The unfortunate man purchased his suit of sables at a ready-made clothes shop. He knew that he looked unnaturally limp and glossy. He was uneasily conscious that there distilled from his raiment a faint odour of lampblack, train oil, and "devil's dust." However, he arrived at the designated doorstep, and knocked at the destined door. Suddenly he became aware of a "Little Bit of Tape" protruding from the hem of one leg of his pantaloons. He stooped down to push in the obtrusive bit of tape, when—crack!—the whole shoddy suit of sables flew to pieces! The door was opened by a scandalised butler. Of course the imprudent patron of ready-made clothes was disinherited by his wealthy aunt, and never afterwards held up his head in society. This was the gist of the story. Of course there may be among my readers those who have a complete set of "Bentley" in their possession, and who will write to me to tell me that I am in error in such or such a point of detail.

I have often asked myself who wrote "The Little Bit of Tape." It is comic enough to have been written by Charles Dickens himself in his most exuberant days of youthful fun and frolic. It appeared a little before the time of Albert Smith or Shirley Brooks. Perhaps it was the work of Haynes Bayley, of Charles Dance, or of Dudley Costello. Perhaps my old friend Mr. George Bentley may be able to enlighten me. Thanks, many thanks, G. B., for sending me a cheque for five pounds for Mrs. Frances Collins, the unpensioned widow of poor "Musical Mortimer." By-the-by, many readers of these columns will, no doubt, be glad to learn that Mr. Edward Draper, solicitor, of 60, Vincent-square, Westminster, has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the fund being collected for this gifted and estimable lady.

The mention of Albert Smith's name reminds me that I have a mournful duty to perform in recording the passing away of one of my very oldest and dearest friends. At his residence in the Eldon-road, Kensington, died, on the twenty-fifth of August, Charles Lamb Kenney, the son of the well-known dramatist who wrote "Sweethearts and Wives," and was one of the founders of the Athenæum Club, and the godson of "Elia." Charles Lamb Kenney was also of kindred to another famous playwright, Thomas Holcroft. My deceased friend was only fifty-eight years of age; yet, so long had he been a citizen of the Republic of Letters, that those who had not known him long frequently assumed that he was at least ten years older than was really the case. But, then, he had begun so very young. Ere he was twenty years of age he was on the staff of the *Times* newspaper in its foreign editorial department—a position for which, from his perfect familiarity with the French language, he was especially well fitted. He simply spoke French as well as he spoke English; and was equally well versed in the literature of the two countries.

When I knew Charles first (in 1846-7) I was a lad, raw from a theatrical painting-room, and struggling hard to pick up a livelihood by drawing caricatures for "The Man in the Moon" (a periodical, by-the-way, which was started, under the editorship of Albert Smith and Angus Reach, by the late Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and founder and proprietor of this Journal); yet at the period of which I speak Charles Lamb Kenney was the associate and the compeer of all the brightest lighter wits of the time—Albert and Angus, as aforesaid; John Oxenford, Shirley Brooks, Charles Dance, Horace Mayhew, Dion Boucicault, and so forth. With the *Punch* writers I do not think that Charles foregathered much, there being a bitter feud (afterwards assuaged) between Albert Smith and Shirley Brooks and Douglas Jerrold. A year or two later (the famous '47 vintage) a fresh group of wits made their appearance—Robert and William Brough, James Hannay, Sutherland Edwards, William Blanchard Jerrold, Augustus Mayhew, and Frank Talfourd.

Charles Kenney outlived the oldsters and the youngsters of the two "vintages." He lived to see yet another crop—Edmund Yates, Henry Byron, Frank Burnand, Clement Scott;—but *nomina sunt invidiosa* when it is of the living that we are speaking; and yet my poor friend, who was old enough to have had Charles Lamb for a godfather, who was old enough to have remembered Campbell and Coleridge, Southey and Wordsworth, was certainly not an old man when he died. Much more space than can be allotted to me here would be needed for me to enumerate a tithe of what Charles Lamb Kenney wrote during his working career of nearly forty years. He was a dramatist, an essayist, and a satirist. He was a wit of the first water; and a host of his *bons mots* are as arrowy in their pungency and as brilliant in their repartee as any of the sayings of Douglas Jerrold.

Finally—and I grieve not to be able to say more about him here—Charles Lamb Kenney was the very reverse of a fortunate man. His plays and burlesques were written at a period when dramatic literature was miserably remunerated (a hundred pounds was thought quite a liberal price for a burlesque, and twenty-five pounds was deemed adequate remuneration for a farce by a popular writer); much of his time was given up to

the dismal hackwork of translating from the French for book-sellers; he had been called to the Bar; but a delicate chest made forensic eminence unattainable; he was racked, during the latter years of his life, by an agonising disease; and I believe that at one time he inherited, or was on the eve of inheriting, what is known as "a Chancery fortune," which, as a rule, is about tantamount to inheriting Despair. He leaves a widow and two children, one of whom is the admired young actress Miss Rosa Kenney.

And so the poor old Polly did not die after all, last Saturday, as it was anticipated, and as it was "by authority" announced. Journalistic lamentations over the expected decease of the Royal Polytechnic Institution would seem to have incited the public at large to flock to Regent-street and have a look at the moribund. Numbers of the musical and scientific friends of the institution (so at least I read in the London newspapers) rallied round the patient; and it came to pass that the shillings tumbled in so merrily as to warrant the directors in prolonging poor Polly's existence for yet another fortnight. But must Trelawny—I mean the Polytechnic—die? Are there no means of getting together, say a hundred influential gentlemen with five hundred pounds apiece, to start the enterprise on a new footing? How would varied technical exhibitions, backed by a good restaurant and an attractive panorama, do?

The London correspondent of the *Rotterdamsche Courant* (I beg to state that I am not at Rotterdam) makes exceedingly merry with the blunders committed by the English newspapers in spelling the proper names associated with the great Sturbelle robbery of 300,000*l.* worth of jewellery. Thus the name of a street in Brussels, called the Rue des Fripiers (old clothesmen's street) is given variously in the London journals as the "Rue de Fripslan" and "des Fripars." Why not, asks the satirical correspondent of the *Rotterdamsche Courant*, the Rue des Fripons? Then the name of the victim of the robbery is similarly maltreated. Sometimes it is "Sturbelli," and sometimes "Sturbele;" but never "Sturbelle."

This is all very well, Mynheeren, who learn English before (I veritably believe) you learn your native tongue, in order that you may be able drive a more profitable trade with us in the Dutch cheese, the Dutch clock, the Dutch doll, the Dutch butter, and the "Dutch Courage" or schiedam lines; but it happens that I have, at this present writing, about half a dozen Continental papers before me, in every one of which a more or less rich hash is made of the names of the noblemen and gentlemen whom her Majesty has been graciously pleased to elevate to the dignity of peers of the United Kingdom. What do you think of "William Montagu Hag, Marquis de Twidall;" "William Ulick St. Lawrence, Comte de Hovth;" "Sir Henry James Tufon" (this last is in the well-informed *Indépendance Belge*); and "Sir Duddley Soot Margery Banks"? Why not Margery Daw, who sold her bed to lie upon straw? Touching Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, the *Indépendance* observes that the new peer is "a distinguished advocate," and deputy lieutenant of the County of Middlesex. But was not his Lordship also "Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar"?

As for the *Rotterdamsche Courant*, that esteemed contemporary might have been somewhat tolerant of English slips of the pen, if only in friendly remembrance of the circumstance that one of the newly-created peers, Lord Reay, is already a Dutch nobleman. To be sure, the Reays were Scottish nobles centuries before their emigration to the country where "you do not land, but come on board;" and where "the fish" appears at table "not as a dish, but as a guest."

Mem.: Is there not an extraordinary ghost, or rather "second-sight," story connected with a Lord Reay in the appendix to the "Diary and Letters of Samuel Pepys," Bickers' edition?

Just before I left London (how very glad I was to leave London, and how sorry the buttermilk will be!) I saw in the studio of Mr. Carlo Pellegrini (the admirable "Ape" of *Vanity Fair*) an excellent full-length life-sized portrait of Mr. John McCullough as Virgilius. The attitude struck me as combining much ease and gracefulness with all due dignity, and the expression given to the eminent tragedian's features is singularly full of noble intelligence. Technically, the modelling of the face and hands is most skilful, and the colour refined and luminous. The costume is of the very simplest—a white woollen toga, wholly unornamental; but the folds of the drapery are most cunningly cast. This, I take it, is the most ambitious work in portraiture that Mr. Carlo Pellegrini has yet executed. I also noted in his studio some capital heads, in various stages of progression, of Mr. Kendal, Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. Toole.

Many years ago I had a friend, of the genus "shady," with whom I had a slight difficulty in the shape of a longitudinal piece of paper, stamped, and the contents of which had something to do with a certain sum of money which was to be payable Three Months after date. The name of my friend was on the face of this piece of paper; but, unfortunately, my own name was at the back of it. When the Dreadful Thing came due, my "shady" friend wrote to me, in the most obliging terms, to express his regret that it was out of his power to take up the Bill—yes, I think that the Thing was called a bill—just then; that he was going abroad for some weeks; but that he should always be glad to hear from me. He bade me address my communications "Poste Restante," but was not so obliging as to mention in what country or city "Poste Restante" was situated. This is an apologue. For some weeks to come my address will be "Poste Restante." Aha! I have escaped. I have eloped. The Rover is free; and the buttermilk is left lamenting. By the time that the next "Echoes" are published I shall have removed myself to even a securer lair from possible pursuit; than—where? Well, "Poste Restante." G. A. S.

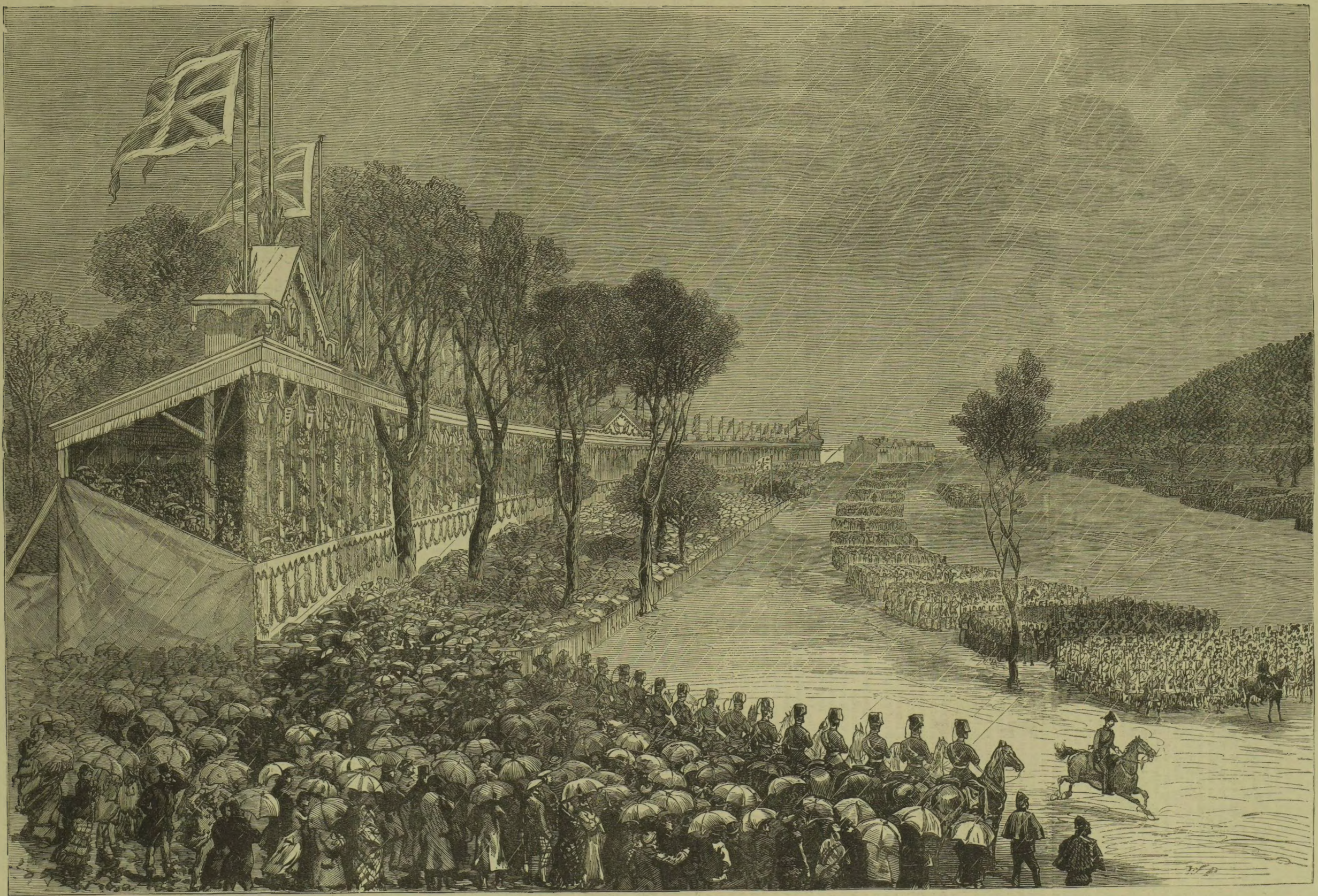


THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.



THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS, HOLYROOD PALACE.—SEE PAGE 227.





THE ROYAL REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH: THE GRAND STAND.



## THE ROYAL SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We present several Illustrations, from the Sketches taken by our Artists at Edinburgh on Thursday week, of the great Review, by her Majesty the Queen, of forty thousand Scottish Volunteers, in the Queen's Park, adjacent to Holyrood Palace. It is with sincere regret that we have to acknowledge the extreme disappointment, upon that occasion, of the popular expectations of a splendid holiday spectacle, as the entire pleasure of the vast assembly was spoilt by a continued heavy storm of rain throughout the afternoon. The military parade, especially the movement of marching past the Queen to salute her Majesty, was also deprived of much of its due effect by the marshy condition of the ground, which made it difficult to keep step with perfect regularity, though all the Volunteer Corps did their best towards that performance. But it is yet more lamentable to consider that a large number of the citizen soldiers, having to undergo long railway journeys home, in their wet clothing, immediately after quitting the parade-ground, and being denied, for the most part, any opportunity of changing or drying their dress—being unfurnished, moreover, with any kind of overcoat, or outer covering—are likely to have suffered real injury to health. It is high time that the existing regulations should be amended, by strictly requiring the necessary addition to the uniform of every Volunteer Corps, for their protection against inclement weather on field-days and in travelling great distances to parade. Without such provision, they are exposed to not less serious risks than those of ordinary campaigning; and their power of endurance could hardly be relied upon for many days and nights in case they were called upon to take the field, unless this defect were to be supplied. Nor can the authorities be excused, upon this occasion, from some degree of responsibility for the want of any arrangements, which could easily have been made in a city like Edinburgh, to allow the Volunteers needful refreshments, and warm shelter for an hour or two, with the use of a good fire, after they were dismissed from the Review. If so little regard had been shown to the health and safety of a large body of troops belonging to the regular Army, we should have heard complaints enough; for the soldier is a costly article, and the War Office is bound to take care of him. The Scottish Volunteers, however, deserve immense commendation for their manly fortitude and patience, as well as for their military discipline, in bearing such an ordeal as few soldiers of modern times, except from the actual necessities of warfare, have been obliged to experience in their own country.

The general plan of the Edinburgh Volunteer Review was very simple, and will be easily comprehended by the aid of the Sketch on our front page. The whole assembled force, under command of Major-General A. Macdonald, was formed in three Divisions, each Division of four Brigades, and each Brigade of four or five battalions. The 1st Division, commanded by Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, included the Volunteers of Forfarshire, Dumfriesshire, Argyllshire, Perthshire, Stirling, Sutherland, Caithness, Aberdeen, Inverness, and some of the Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire corps. It consisted, in round numbers, of about 13,000 men. This division, which had arrived by railway at Edinburgh, was assembled in the Meadows, on the south side of the Old Town. It marched to the parade-ground by the avenue known as the Middle Meadow-walk, the north side of George-square, and some of the steep and narrow streets in the suburb of St. Leonard's, entering the park at a point immediately opposite the centre of Salisbury Crags. The route was lined by dense crowds of spectators, and as the weather in the morning was fine, it was a grand sight as the troops came in. Once within the park, the division marched past the gardens of Holyrood Palace and on to the review-ground, where it was drawn up in five brigades, one at the extreme eastern end of the ground, and the others at a right angle with it, and directly opposite the grand stand. The 3rd Division, under Major-General Sir J. C. McLeod, mustered about 13,600 men, composed mainly of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayrshire corps, with battalions from Dumfries and Galloway. It proceeded by a more direct route to an entrance on the south-west side of the park, and then, marching a little way down the valley between St. Leonard's and Salisbury Crags, took up its position in rear of the 2nd Division, which had assembled on the parade-ground itself, below Salisbury Crags. The 2nd Division, under Major-General W. G. Cameron, mustered more than 14,000 strong, and included all the corps from the English border counties, the contingent of the London Scottish, the local battalions, and those from the home and southern counties of Scotland, who had crossed the Firth of Forth and landed at Leith or Granton. For the conveyance of the 1st and 2nd Divisions that morning to Edinburgh from all the western and northern parts of Scotland, special arrangements had been made by the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies, and temporary stations had been provided, or goods' depôts applied to the purpose, at several places outside the city, so that none of the volunteers came to the ordinary Waverley and Princes-street stations.

The principal streets of Edinburgh, more especially Princes-street, were splendidly decorated with flags, and during the forenoon were thronged with many thousands of holiday people, who made their way to Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. Before the volunteers took up their positions in the Queen's Park every space on the slopes of the hill, the Haggis Knowe, and the knoll crowned by the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel, was densely crowded with spectators, and there were some on the very summit of Arthur's Seat. Opposite to these hills, and extending along the whole north side of the parade-ground in the Queen's Park, the Grand Stand was erected, with the Royal Standard displayed over it. The saluting-point, where the Queen's carriage was to be stationed for the troops to march past, was in front of the Grand Stand, and was marked by a flag-staff, upon which also the Royal Standard was hoisted. The Grand Stand was decorated with red cloth and garlands of evergreens in front, and on its central and terminal pediments; with a line of blue and gold along the roof, and with a number of flags streaming from a range of poles at the summit. It was filled with privileged spectators at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The three Divisions of volunteer soldiery, moving in perfect order, had taken up their allotted positions on the parade-ground by three o'clock, and waited three quarters of an hour before the Queen left Holyrood Palace. The rain began to fall about two o'clock, and soon became drenching, with a cold north-easterly wind of driving violence. The Queen, before coming out to the general parade-ground, made a separate brief inspection of the small cavalry brigade, which was drawn up close to Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty then, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, in an open carriage and four, which was followed by another carriage with the ladies attending the Queen, drove up to the Grand Stand, at four o'clock. A Royal salute was fired by a battery of Royal Artillery on Whinny Hill, just above St. Margaret's Loch, and the Royal Standard was unfurled.

The Queen's carriage was accompanied, on horseback, by

the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, the Duke of Edinburgh, who wore a Volunteer Artillery uniform, and the Duke of Connaught, in his military uniform. General Sir Garnet Wolseley was with the Commander-in-Chief. The Royal Company of Scottish Archers, with their bows and arrows, commanded by the Duke of Abercorn, formed three sides of a square round the saluting-point. Her Majesty, previously to the march past, drove at a slow pace along the road known as the "Queen's Drive," at the side of which the Volunteers were brigaded. In the first place her Majesty inspected the 1st and 3rd Divisions as they lay in the valley under Salisbury Crags; and, having proceeded to the extreme length of the line in that direction, the Queen turned and proceeded to inspect the 2nd Division, stationed on the parade-ground. Her Majesty, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, showed great interest in the appearance of the troops. Her progress along the whole line was indicated to those who were too far distant to obtain a clear view by the volleys of cheers which rose from the immense assemblage on the hillsides. The inspection completed, the Royal party took up their station at the saluting flag, and, after a few minutes delay, the march past was begun. Unfortunately, just at this time the rainfall increased, and there began a hasty dispersion of the spectators, which became so general that before the march past was concluded the immense crowd had almost entirely melted away. The marching ground was reduced to such a condition that to march with even step and well-kept lines became almost an impossibility; but, in spite of this disadvantage, the Volunteers acquitted themselves very well, and elicited again and again the hearty plaudits of people in the Grand Stand, who, enjoying some protection from the rain, were able to give their undivided attention to the scene. During an hour and a quarter the troops continued to defile before the Royal carriage, for the march past, which began at a quarter-past four, did not end until half-past five. The Queen stayed till the very last, and so did the rest of the Royal party; but before the Second Division had defiled there was a general departure of the spectators. As the different corps retired from the ground after passing the saluting-flag, they marched in some instances to their rendezvous, and thence to the stations where they had arrived in the morning. In other cases they proceeded direct to the place of departure. The work of getting them into the trains was for the most part carried through with the same expedition and orderliness which had marked their arrival; and there was no more gratifying feature in the whole of the day's proceedings than the uniform discipline and good temper exhibited by the men under very trying circumstances. At night there were some illuminations throughout the city, in spite of the continued inclemency of the weather. Displays of fireworks also took place at Arthur's Seat and from the Castle Esplanade.

In addition to our Illustrations of the Review at Edinburgh, we have engraved the sketch of a party of "Scottish Volunteers at Home," upon which some comments were made in an article published last week.

The following is the official list of the troops as formed into brigades and divisions:—

Commanding the Army Corps—Major-General A. Macdonald.

Aide-de-Camp—Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Galloway, 4th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. W. F. Fraser (Master of Saltoun), Grenadier Guards; Captain M. Crofton, 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment.

Assistant-Adjutants and Quartermaster-Generals—Colonel Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B. (Assistant Quartermaster-General Southern District); Colonel R. Preston, C.B. (Assistant Adjutant-General North British District).

Deputy Assistant-Adjutants and Quartermaster-Generals—Captain E. C. Money (Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General Northern District); Captain W. J. Gill, R.E.

### FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant R. Cutlar Fergusson, Scots Guards; Captain G. M. Fox, 1st Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade (Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Aldershot). Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Major W. C. Molineux, Cheshire Regiment, Brigade-Major 3rd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

Volunteer Cavalry Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel C. W. Thesiger, 1st Cavalry District. Aide-de-Camp, Major Edwards, 3rd West York Yeomanry Cavalry. 1st Fire Light Horse, 12 officers, 108 men, 120 horses, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, commanding; 1st Forfar Light Horse, 2 officers, 38 men, 40 horses, Captain Carnegie, commanding; 1st Roxburgh Mounted Rifles, 5 officers, 45 men, 50 horses, Captain Viscount Melgund, commanding. Total, 19 officers, 191 men, 210 horses.

First Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel R. R. Jones, R.A., 1st North British Artillery Sub-District. Aide-de-Camp, Major Carter, Edinburgh Artillery Militia. Brigade-Major, Captain Will, R.A. 1st Forfar, 31 officers, 838 men, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Sandeman, commanding; 1st Renfrew and Dumfries, 18 officers, 434 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scott, commanding; 1st Argyll and Bute, 16 officers, 385 men, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Campbell, commanding; 1st Caithness, 6 officers, 147 men, Major J. Smith, commanding; 1st Aberdeen, 18 officers, 482 men, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Campbell, commanding; 1st Inverness, 19 officers, 490 men, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Davidson, commanding. Total, 108 officers, 2776 men.

Second Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Madden, 42nd Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant G. Harvey, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Brigade-Major, Captain E. Grogan, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). 1st Forfar, 29 officers, 600 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Morrison, commanding; 2nd Forfar, 31 officers, 794 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dickson, commanding; 3rd Forfar, 14 officers, 336 men, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lamb, commanding; 1st Perthshire, 26 officers, 580 men, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Colquhoun, commanding; 2nd Perthshire, 14 officers, 669 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Macdonald, commanding. Total, 117 officers, 2959 men.

Third Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel D. Macpherson, C.B., 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Aide-de-Camp, Captain Moubay, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Brigade-Major, Lieutenant and Adjutant Lee, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). 1st Stirlingshire, 32 officers, 640 men, Lieutenant-Colonel C. King, commanding; 1st Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, 18 officers, 405 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, commanding; 1st Sutherland, 16 officers, 457 men, Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Sutherland, commanding; 1st Argyllshire, 24 officers, 476 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Malcolm, commanding; 1st Dumfries, 34 officers, 894 men, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Currie, commanding; 1st Clackmannan and Kinross, 29 officers, 573

men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mitchell, commanding. Total, 153 officers, 3445 men.

Fourth Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Dalrymple, 1st Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Captain W. Wilkie, 3rd Battalion The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). Brigade-Major, Captain W. D. Shaw, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). 6th Lanarkshire, 22 officers, 610 men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Morrison, commanding; 7th Lanarkshire, 22 officers, 615 men, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Forrest, commanding; 1st Aberdeenshire, 30 officers, 617 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jopp, commanding; 1st Inverness, 28 officers, 629 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, commanding; 1st Linlithgow, 22 officers, 538 men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gillon, commanding. Total, 124 officers, 3009 men.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General W. G. Cameron, C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Major E. Z. Thornton, 1st Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment); Captain W. H. Sawyer, 2nd Battalion The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Brevet-Colonel R. R. Gillespie (Assistant-Quartermaster-General Northern District). Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Captain W. T. Dooner (Brigade-Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot).

First Brigade.—Commanding, Colonel Ingilby, C.B., R.A., Commanding R.A., North Britain. Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant J. D. Barry, R.A. Brigade-Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazell, R.A. 1st Northumberland and Durham, 22 officers, 480 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, C.B., commanding; 2nd Northumberland, 10 officers, 283 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Percy, commanding; 1st Berwick-on-Tweed, 7 officers, 113 men, Captain J. Allan, commanding; 1st Edinburgh City, 30 officers, 520 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Baillie, Bart., commanding; 1st Berwickshire, 3 officers, 37 men, Captain J. Johnston, commanding; 1st Midlothian, 31 officers, 466 men, Major T. E. O. Horne, commanding; 1st Haddington, 2 officers, 50 men, Captain J. Kelly, commanding; 2nd Berwickshire, 2 officers, 48 men, Captain R. Craig, commanding; 3rd Durham, 5 officers, 195 men, Major Stevenson, commanding; 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne, 20 officers, 342 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Young. Total, 132 officers, 2534 men.

Second Brigade.—Commanding, Colonel D. Baillie, 72nd Regimental District. Aide-Camp, Lieutenant S. R. Jamieson, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs). Brigade-Major, Captain Collier, 21st Hussars. 1st Fifeshire, 30 officers, 716 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'Leod, commanding; 1st Ross-shire, 26 officers, 500 men, Major Davidson, commanding; 1st Elgin, 22 officers, 550 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Culbard, commanding; 1st Fifeshire, 34 officers, 876 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. T. Lindsay, Bart., commanding. Total, 112 officers, 2642 men.

Third Brigade.—Commanding, Colonel Walker, 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. Aide-Camp, Lieutenant Laurie Walker, 2nd Battalion Princess Louise (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders). Brigade-Major, Major Stevenson, 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. 1st Newcastle and Durham, 24 officers, 673 men, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Palmer, commanding; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish), 20 officers, 330 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, commanding; 1st Midlothian, 27 officers, 722 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Marjoribanks, commanding; 1st Cumberland, 41 officers, 853 men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Thompson, commanding. Total, 112 officers, 2578 men.

Fourth Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel D. Davidson, C.B., 1st Edinburgh City Rifle Volunteer Brigade. Aide-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, 1st Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps. Brigade-Major, Captain H. P. M. Wylie, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Adjutant 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. 1st Edinburgh City, 74 officers, 1726 men, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Primrose, commanding; 2nd Edinburgh City, 14 officers, 486 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hope, commanding; 2nd Edinburgh Cadet, 9 officers, 208 men, Lieutenant-Colonel D. M'Gibbon, commanding; 2nd Northumberland, 15 officers, 355 men, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Swan, commanding; 1st Haddington, 14 officers, 346 men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Scott, commanding. Total, 126 officers, 3121 men.

Fifth Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Collingwood, C.M.G., 5th Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. H. Browne, 3rd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. Brigade-Major, Captain J. Vincent, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. 1st Northumberland and Berwick-on-Tweed, 13 officers, 370 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson, commanding; 2nd Midlothian, 25 officers, 755 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Clerk, Bart., commanding; 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk, 27 officers, 655 men; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Douglas, Bart., commanding; 1st Berwick, 22 officers, 501 men, Major J. G. Maitland, commanding; 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne, 13 officers, 370 men, Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Durham, commanding. Total, 100 officers, 2651 men.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General Sir J. C. McLeod, K.C.B. Aides-de-Camp—Major T. D. Talbot Crossie, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; Captain G. B. Cumberland, 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. S. Methuen, Scots Guards, A.A.G., Home District. Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Captain A. Wauchope, C.M.G., 1st Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

First Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Herbert, 21st Regimental District. Aides-de-Camp—Captain Alexander, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. Brigade-Major, Captain Douglass, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. 1st Lanarkshire, 40 officers, 970 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kidson, commanding; 1st Ayrshire and Galloway, 24 officers, 558 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart, commanding; 1st Lanarkshire, 17 officers, 600 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Matheson, C.B., commanding. 1st Aberdeenshire, 5 officers, 115 men, Captain W. Hall, commanding; 1st Dumfries, 31 officers, 614 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clark, commanding; The Galloway, 28 officers, 644 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland, commanding. Total, 145 officers, 3501 men.

Second Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel M. de la P. Beresford, 91st Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Captain Godfrey, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs). Brigade-Major, Captain Barstow, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs). 1st Renfrewshire, 30 officers, 770 men, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Latham, commanding; 2nd Renfrewshire, 20 officers, 580 men, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Carlisle, commanding; 3rd Renfrewshire, 23 officers, 624 men, Lieutenant-Colonel R. King, commanding; 1st Ayrshire, 27 officers, 560 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Dickie, commanding; 2nd Ayrshire, 22 officers, 461 men, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Whigham, commanding. Total, 122 officers, 2995 men.

Third Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel Wiseman Clarke, 26th Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Captain Boughey, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry. Brigade-Major, Captain D. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Lanarkshire, 50 officers, 1350 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smith, commanding; 2nd Lanarkshire, 25 officers,



791 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Harington Stuart, commanding; 5th Lanarkshire, 22 officers, 700 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Forrester, commanding; 9th Lanarkshire, 16 officers, 471 men, Lieutenant Colonel J. Hamilton, commanding. Total, 113 officers, 3312 men.

Fourth Brigade.—Commanding, Brevet-Colonel A. Tisdall, 75th Regimental District. Aide-de-Camp, Major D. Papillon, the Gordon Highlanders, Adjutant 3rd Aberdeenshire R.V.C. Brigade-Major, Captain R. H. Oxley, 2nd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders. 3rd Lanarkshire, 35 officers, 900 men, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Merry, commanding; 4th Lanarkshire, 28 officers, 682 men, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hannan, commanding; 8th Lanarkshire, 32 officers, 968 men, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Campbell, commanding; 10th Lanarkshire, 32 officers, 750 men, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Reid, commanding. Total, 127 officers, 3300 men.

By the Queen's special instructions, General MacDonald next day telegraphed to every regiment expressing her Majesty's high appreciation of the conduct and behaviour of the troops at the Edinburgh Review, and asking for information as to their safe return.

### THE QUEEN AT HOLYROOD PALACE.

The historic residence of Royalty at the Scottish capital, the Palace of Holyrood, adjacent to the ruins of the beautiful Abbey Church, between the Old Town of Edinburgh and the noble mountain called Arthur's Seat, was described last week. A page of Engravings in this Number of our Journal shows the interior of the suite of apartments on the east side of the quadrangle, towards the Queen's Park, which were occupied by her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, from Wednesday morning to Friday evening. These apartments have, in former ages, been inhabited by the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. of England, and James VII. of Scotland; by "the Young Pretender," Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in the Rebellion of 1745, and by his victor, the Duke of Cumberland; and by two of the exiled French Bourbons, who in turn were sometime Kings of France—namely, Louis XVIII. and Charles X., before the French Revolution of 1793, and after the French Revolution of 1830. The Queen and the late Prince Consort were at Holyrood in August, 1860, when the Scottish Volunteer Review of that period was held, and her Majesty has been an inmate of this Palace upon two or three other occasions. The Duke of Hamilton, by right of his office as Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood, has apartments in the Palace, and so has the Lord High Commissioner appointed to represent the Crown at the Session of the General Assembly of the Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

One feels tempted to cry, *Curtain! Curtain! Enough!* when the question of the elections is brought up. The newspapers still continue to discuss the prospects of the new Chamber, the probability of the formation of a Gambetta Ministry, the solidity of the majority. One thing seems certain, that for the next six weeks nothing very important is likely to happen. The grave and phlegmatic philosopher who is at the head of the French State is quietly shooting hares and partridges at his country seat in the Jura, and he has had it officially announced that nothing has happened which requires his presence at Paris. This announcement, being interpreted, means that the Chambers will not be convoked before Oct. 14.

As I anticipated last week, the election of M. Gambetta in the circumscription of Charonne has been declared null, and a *ballotage* will take place there next Sunday. M. Gambetta will not present himself again to the electors of Charonne; he therefore remains, as before, deputy for Belleville. At a lecture on lay education, given at the Cirque d'Hiver on Sunday last by M. Paul Bert, M. Gambetta presided, made a little speech, and was well received. It is expected that M. Gambetta will make an important speech at Neuchâtel on Sept. 4.

The paragraph in the Queen's Speech relative to the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between France and England has created a good impression here, and if the Cabinet fails to take advantage of this opportunity to renew negotiations it will not improve its already mediocre popularity. All the newspapers whose writers have any capacity in economic question speak very severely of the irresolution and quibbling propensities of the French Cabinet, and of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire's paltry scruples, and his want of experience of the habits of the political men of England.

At last the Exhibition of Electricity at the Palais de l'Industrie is fully prepared to receive visitors. The machines are in full working order, and at night the quantity and variety of lamps enable the public to judge of the merits of the different systems of electric lighting. This week a series of promenade lectures has been begun. Those who wish to hear the lecture meet in one of the upper rooms of the exhibition at ten a.m., and, after a few introductory remarks on the principles of some branch of electricity, the lecturer conducts his audience over the exhibition and explains the machines connected with the subject of his lecture. In the day time, however, the exhibition is not much patronised; people do not care to look at mysterious machinery. At night, on the other hand, the electric lighting appliances attract thousands. Edison's vacuum lamp appears to excite the greatest curiosity.

Years succeed and resemble each other. With chronometric regularity the same occupations and the same pleasures arrive at the same date. In the Parisian year we have, as landmarks, the Salon, the Grand Prix, *Villégiature*, the seaside, the Pyrenees, the watering-places, and the shooting season, or *la chasse* as it is called in French. We have now arrived at the epoch of *la chasse*. Last Sunday was the opening day in the departments around Paris. The exhibition of dogs and of wonderful shooting costumes in the streets and railway stations was as brilliant as it has ever been. The Parisian "shoddy" tailors produce complete shooting costumes for the modest sum of 12*fr.*; so that, as far as external appearances go, to become a disciple of Saint Hubert does not put a severe strain on the aspirant's purse.

M. Ambroise Thomas, having at last found singers to his taste, has consented to the production on the stage of the Opera of his new work "*Françoise de Rimini*." The scenery is now being painted, and the rehearsal will commence very shortly, and the opera will doubtless be performed in January or February next year. The part of *Françoise* will be sung by Mlle. Caroline Salla, of the Italian Theatre at St. Petersburg. Mlle. Salla's real name is Caroline de Septavaux. She is a cousin of Alfred de Musset.

The Palais-Royal Theatre has reopened with "*Divorçons*," the brilliant comedy of Sardou, which is now on its way to its three-hundredth night. Most of the other theatres will

reopen either with revivals or with the pieces whose success was only interrupted by the heat. The new pieces will not begin to appear much before October.

The third volume of "*L'Art du Dix-huitième Siècle*" by Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, has just been published by Quantin. I have already spoken of this splendid art publication. The present volume is devoted to Boucher, and contains four fac-similes of drawings by Boucher, and a reproduction of the rare etching of Andromeda, before its termination by Aveling. At the end of the volume is an attempt at a catalogue of the immense engraved work of the master, accompanied by a complete list of the prices obtained for his pictures and drawings, in the sales from the beginning of the eighteenth century up to our own times. The work will comprise thirteen parts, each complete in itself. T. C.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### PORTUGAL.

The result of the elections in Portugal, with the exception of four constituencies in which second ballots will be necessary, shows that the new Chamber of Deputies will be composed of 126 Ministerialists, six Progressists, nine Constituents, one Democrat, and one Independent.

The King, who took a personal interest in the Congress of the International Literary Association held at Lisbon last year, has conferred the cross of a Knight of the Order of Christ on Mr. Blanchard Jerrold.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor arrived at Berlin on Sunday evening, after an absence of eleven weeks. At noon on Monday his Majesty held a conference with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral von Stosch.

On Monday the Emperor attended the annual autumn parade of German Guards upon a field in the outskirts of Berlin. The force numbered 22,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry. The Emperor is said to have looked hale and hearty, and remained on horseback for three hours uninterruptedly.

A letter from the Empress Augusta to the German Imperial Chancellor has been issued, very warmly acknowledging the sympathy shown towards her during her long and painful illness.

A Chess Congress has been opened at Berlin, and is attended by some 120 of the most renowned European and American players.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Austria returned to Prague on Wednesday week.

Mgr. Ganglbauer, the new Archbishop of Vienna, was consecrated on Sunday at the cathedral by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Vannutelli, assisted by the Bishops of Linz and St. Poelten. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Public Worship, the leading authorities of Vienna, and a large crowd of worshippers. At the banquet which followed, the Archbishop proposed a toast in Latin in honour of the Pope, the Papal Nuncio, and the Emperor, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The international corn and seed fair was opened on Sunday, and was attended by about 4500 persons.

#### DENMARK.

In Monday's sitting of the Folkething a resolution of the Left was carried by 71 votes to 21, declaring that the Budget Bill must be restored to the form which has been found inadmissible by the Government and the Landsting.

Something like a dead-lock has occurred between the two Houses of the Rigsdag, which was prorogued on Tuesday before the two Chambers could come to an agreement as to the ordinary Budget. The Administration will have to fall back on the provisional Budget previously granted.

#### AMERICA.

Telegrams received on Monday with regard to the progress of President Garfield note the continuance of the favourable symptoms which have led to renewed hopes of the patient's ultimate recovery.

Two naval officers, conducting torpedo experiments in Newport Harbour, New York, have been killed by the premature explosion of a torpedo.

Immense loss of life and damage to property have been caused by a cyclone on the southern Atlantic coast. At Port Royal, South Carolina, ten labourers were drowned by the washing away of the building in which they had taken refuge.

#### CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and party left Fort Ellice for Quappelle on the 14th ult. After journeying eight miles they encamped, owing to the bad weather. The night was boisterous, and some of the horses broke loose and strayed back to the fort. The party made forty miles on the 15th ult., and reached Quappelle on the 17th. His Excellency received an address at the Indian Mission station, and gave audience to 1000 Indians, composed of Sioux, Sallaux, and Cree, who danced before him for several hours. The party left on the 19th ult. for the Touchwood Hills.

The Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, has visited Victoria, British Columbia. He was received by the Mayor, who stated that the Canadian Government was a true friend of British Columbia.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Heligoland.

A great fire has occurred at a pork packing establishment at Chicago, the loss being estimated at 1,000,000 dols. Another conflagration is reported from Canada, twenty houses in the village of St. Jean Baptist having been destroyed.

The *Melbourne Argus* says Tawhiao, the Maori King, with a number of Chiefs, visited Alexandra on July 31, quite unsolicited, and, as a peace-offering, laid eighty guns at the feet of the Representative of the New Zealand Government.

It has been decided to grant to Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., a six months' extension of his term of service as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in consideration of the important duties he fulfilled when sitting as chairman of the Simla Committee on Indian Army Organisation.

The last mail brings particulars of the Adelaide International Exhibition, the opening of which, on July 31, by his Excellency the Governor, was announced by telegram. The Exhibition has proved highly successful, the demands for space having been so numerous and urgent that it was found necessary to extend the original plan and to greatly increase the area. The main building is that belonging to the Agricultural Society, to which have been added a number of important annexes, the principal of which contains sixteen courts. These are respectively devoted to Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Tasmania, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Turkey, China, Switzerland, America, India, and Great Britain. The British Court occupies more than two-thirds of the east side of the annexe, with an area equal to six times that of any other.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baring-Gould, Sabine, Rector of East Mersea, to be Rector of Lew Trenchard.  
Bedford, L. J., Curate of Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Perpetual Curate of St. John's Hospital or Little St. John without the Northgate, Chester.  
Boothby, William, Assistant-Curate of St. Matthew, Duddleston; Assistant-Curate of St. Clement's, Nethells.  
Bowker, H. C., Incumbent of Christ Church, Sculcoates, Hull; Rector of Culmington.  
Bradshaw, Sandys Ynyr Burgess, Rector of St. Stephen's, Hulme; Vicar of Holy Trinity, South Shore, Blackpool.  
Cholmeley, James, Rector of Swaby, Alford, Lincoln; Curate of Holbeck.  
Cook, Henry Lucas; Vicar of St. Mark, Low Moor, Bradford.  
Cooke, Frederic; Perpetual Curate of Preen Church.  
De Winton, Henry, Archdeacon of Brecon, Rector of Boughwood, Radnorshire; Rector of Cefnlllys with Llandrindod.  
Grenside, R. F., Curate of Thornhill; Vicar of Mirfield.  
Henderson, H. G., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Shoreditch; Rector of East Mersea.  
Hocking, J. H., Curate in Charge of Littlehamholt; Rector of Copdock with Washbrook, Suffolk.  
Horan, J., Assistant Minor Canon in Chichester Cathedral; Vicar of Bapchild, Sittingbourne.  
Hughes, Richard, Rector of Southam, Rugby; Vicar of St. Matthew, Southampton.  
Hussey, Edward, Curate of Earl's Heaton, Leeds; Rector of Ringstead, St. Andrew, Norfolk.  
Jackson, Corrie, Curate of North Malvern; Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk.  
Jones, David, Vicar of Dyserth; Vicar of Llanrhaidr yn Mochant.  
Jones, Hugh, Curate of Selattyn; Rector of Melverley.  
Jones, John Arthur; Vicar of Cundall with Norton-le-Clay.  
Karney, Reginald J., Rector of Swalecliffe and Chaplain to the Earl of Kintore; British Chaplain at Christ Church, Hyères, France.  
Kingston, John; Chaplain to the Serapis.  
Kirby, Augustus George, Curate of Newnham with Mapledurwell, Winchfield, Hants; Rector of Pebrmarsh.  
Leachman, Edmund, Curate of Frating, Colchester; Vicar of Chishall.  
Larkin, William H., Rector of Wickford, Chelmsford; Rector of Downham, Macmardo, Frederick Thompson, Curate of Littleport, Ely; Rector of Coltishall and Great Hautbois, Norfolk.  
Meynell, Henry, Curate of Denstone; Perpetual Curate of Denstone.  
Mills, W., Curate of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Slough; Rector of Bennington.  
Moore, J. H., Rector of Whatley; Perpetual Curate of Kenwyn St. John.  
Morris, Thomas Dickinson; Perpetual Curate of Tottington.  
Ness, Francis Henry Derby; Assistant-Curate of Chalmers.  
Norris, John Pilkington, Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Canon of Bristol; Archdeacon of Bristol.  
Northcote, Arthur Francis, Minister of Spottiswoode's Chapel, New-street-square; Rector of Dodinghoe.  
Owen, John Stanley, Vicar of St. Paul's, Sheerness; Vicar of St. Mary's, Birmingham.  
Phillips, Samuel Frederick; Vicar of Wonastow, Monmouth.  
Phillips, Samuel Henry, Curate-in-Charge of Hannay and Maltby, Alford, Lincolnshire; Vicar of Old Newton, Norfolk.  
Pierson, William Frederic, Vicar of Settle; Rural Dean of the Northern Division of Craven.  
Pratt, Davidwood, Curate of Tasburgh, Long Stratton, Norfolk; Vicar of Barney, Norfolk.  
Radcliffe, C. B., Curate-in-Charge of Christ Church, Weymouth; Rector of Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
Read, E., Vicar of Millbrook; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul, Devonport.  
Rogerson, G., Rector of Elton; Perpetual Curate of Peak Forest.  
Sauders, W. S., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gosport; Vicar of St. Luke's, Southampton.  
Simmons, J. F., Perpetual Curate of South Shore, Preston; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hull.  
Shuffrey, W. A., Curate of Tarporley; Perpetual Curate of Halton Gill.  
Tebbutt, Henry, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Nottingham; Prebendary of Leighton Ecclesia, in Lincoln Cathedral.  
Thackeay, A. T. J., Curate of Euston and Barnhams, Thetford, Suffolk; Rector of Blofield, Norfolk.  
Thomas, D. L., Curate of Wensley-with-Leyburn, Bedale; Vicar of Aslacton.  
Thoyts, Ernest; Curate of Burmingham.  
Thurlow, Richard; Rector of St. James's, Shaftesbury, Dorset.  
Watson, G., Rector of Great Sutton, Rochford, Essex; Rector of Theberton, Suffolk.  
Webb, Percival; Vicar of Portfield by Chichester.  
Whitmarsh, R. T., Rector of Carlton-with-Ashby, Norwich; Vicar of Thurton, Norfolk.  
Wilkinson, Edward, Rector of Snargate; Incumbent of Christ Church Chapel Leunington Priors.  
Williams, E. O., Curate of Ilkley; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Burmantofts, Leeds.—*Guardian*.

Dr. Pusey has attained his eighty-first year. He is in the enjoyment of his usual health.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's, is closed for necessary cleaning and repairs until further notice.

The Rev. George Granville Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, has been offered and has accepted the deanery of Westminster.

The Archbishop of York has addressed a letter to the Archdeacons of his diocese requesting the clergy to use in their churches the prayer for fair weather.

Earl Nelson on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Northam, Southampton. The building, which it is proposed at present only partially to complete, will cost £5794, and will accommodate 670 persons.

Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle, has resigned his preferment. The Dean, who has been infirm in health for some time, was appointed to the deanery of Carlisle in 1856; he was born in 1797, and is therefore eighty-four years of age. He is now staying at Malvern. Dr. Close was nearly the oldest of our English Deans, having held the office for five-and-twenty years. The *doyen* of the deans is Mr. Le Breton, of Jersey, appointed in 1849; and next comes Dr. Elliot, the Dean of Bristol, who was appointed a year later.

The church accommodation at Sydenham being found inadequate to meet the requirements of the increasing population, a proposition is on foot for building a new church on the extreme border of St. Bartholomew's parish, between the Crystal Palace-road and West-hill. A provisional committee, under the presidency of the Rev. Hayshe W. Yeatman, of Sydenham Parsonage, has been formed for promoting the work. In addition to the gift of the land, £3000 has been promised.

In the nave of Salisbury Cathedral about 1000 children assembled on Wednesday week at a special flower service preliminary to the Diocesan Mission Pastoral. The Bishop of Salisbury was present, and the address was given by the Rev. Mr. Grundy, of Croydon, from the word "Flowers." The collection was for the benefit of the two great church societies. At the close of the service the flowers were collected at the door to be sent to the hospitals. Bishop Abraham preached the opening sermon at the Festival on Thursday, and Bishop Moberly has been presented with his portrait at the palace.

A two-light stained glass memorial window has been placed in the parish church of Westerdale, dedicated to the memory of the late Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, Lord of the Manor of Westerdale, and for twenty-five years M.P. for the North Riding of the county of York. This was unveiled by the Rector in the presence of a numerous congregation, including the Earl of Mulgrave, Lady Caroline and Misses Duncombe, and other members and friends of the family. The window is from the studio of Messrs. Powell Brothers, of Leeds and London.

The total number of Acts which received the Royal Assent in the late Session was 297, of which 72 were public, 219 local, and 6 private.

The military invention of the "pike rifle-rest," an illustration of which appeared last week, is to be ascribed to Lieutenant-General Sir James Edward Alexander, Knight, C.B., of Westerton, Bridge of Allan; and not to General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., of the Royal Artillery, with whom the name of Sir J. E. Alexander was confounded.





THE ROYAL REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT EDINBURGH: VIEW FROM ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

When in reply to a hearty shout of "Author! Author!" a stranger appears upon the stage, faultlessly attired in evening dress, and with deprecatory gestures silences the applause and proceeds, with many regrets, to assure the audience that "the author is not in the house," I always feel that around me there is a sense of not of annoyance, at least of disappointment. There is then much meaning in that long-drawn "Oh!" and the stage manager's apology is received with veiled sarcasm. I seem to hear the same sounds from your lips this week when, in connection with "The Playhouses," you miss the well-known initials and find an apologetic substitute. If, in addition to his innumerable vocations and countless industries, your genial friend and learned dramatic instructor, "G.A.S.," could solve the difficulty of being in two places at once, and afford to dispense with the grateful ease of a well-earned holiday, I am certain he would appear in answer to your call. But all I can now say is, with many apologies, that for a few weeks "the author will not be in the house."

Claude Duval, the gentlemanly highwayman of the reign of Charles the Second, who was hanged at Tyburn, and buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden, amidst the tears and lamentations of his susceptible countrywomen, has atoned for many of his eccentricities and misdeeds by acting as a foundation on which Mr. H. P. Stephens has built a neat and ingenious story, assisted by the musical decoration of Mr. Edward Solomon. If not absolutely successful in taking the town by storm, and for the moment putting us out of conceit with all the Patiences, and the Pirates, and the Olivettes who in right merry fashion have soothed our hours of labour and made life all the more pleasant for their company, the authors, I think, deserve a great deal of credit for refusing to follow in the path that others have cut and making a fair start with a pretty form of unambitious English opera. They take an English subject and treat it in an English fashion, and, at any rate, they may be said to be pioneers of a movement in which romantic legend and dramatic history may be treated with the graceful aid and accompaniment of music. We can have seriousness as well as satire in song, though no attempt has been made to suggest the tragical outline of Claude Duval's story or to draw any moral from his abandoned yet fascinating career. For, to tell the truth, it is Claude Duval himself who has the most fault to find with his recent historian. In appearance, as represented by Mr. F. H. Celli, the romantic highwayman is ideal. As he gallops on to the stage on his charger, cracks his whip, waves his feathers, kisses the girls, and sings, in excellent voice and fashion, his song of the road, Mr. W. P. Frith himself would desire no better model for the hero of Highgate and Holloway and the fantastic marauder of Newmarket Heath. All is right so far. But poor Claude Duval, in the course of the play, is completely deheroised and compelled, as the Americans say, "to take a back seat." In a dramatic sense, he is not even allowed to stop the fair lady's coach, or to make a pretty show of mitigating the ransom. The minuet on Newmarket Heath belongs far more to the crowded stage than to Claude and the lady; the situation so brilliantly preserved by Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A., is lost upon the stage, and positively the hero of the romance is not intimately connected with its love interest. This last point is, seriously speaking, the weak point of the opera. The love story that it contains, never very strong, is delayed to the point of danger; the young lovers are insignificant milk-sops; and the ladies in the audience, seeing this dashing, handsome Claude, feel vexed when he is made subordinate to his own truculent Lieutenant, and, though in an orthodox sense the lover of the tale, it is found that the romantic highwayman has continually to act the very thankless part of "Charles's friend." Claude Duval must take the lead, or the romance goes for nothing.

So many objections have inevitably been raised to Mr. Fred Solomon's rendering of a certain Blood-Red Bill that I hesitate out of charity to add to the catalogue of complaints. Why he should blacken his face as if he had been up the chimney in order to show that he was a bloodthirsty scamp is one of those points of art that I have never been able to fathom. I shall be told, no doubt, that Blood-Red Bill is a necessary comic relief to the story, and that such songs as "William's sure to be right" must exist in order to please the gods and the gallery. But, dear me, the pit and the gallery have quite as much artistic sense as other people, and they object in no measured terms when an actor in his over-energy and mistaken sense of humour throws the whole scene out of balance and destroys the character of the play. In a strictly modern and nineteenth-century story, Blood-Red Bill with his cockneyisms might have been accepted as an amusing personage; but in the days of Charles the Second he is voted an excrescence and—not to put too fine a point on it—a nuisance. The old playgoer becomes weatherwise, and can see which way the wind is blowing as easily as if he held up a straw. For my own part, I seem to see a reaction against all that is coarse and vulgar in art. The farce of extravagance and mere noise has had its day, and the manager undertakes a strong risk when he attempts to force it upon the public. Let it never be forgotten that converts are the most bitter in the denunciation of their old faith; and it will be found that those who recently applauded extravagance the loudest, will hiss it the most persistently. This is the way of the world.

There are few plays better worth the attention of the country cousin who is now popularly supposed to be located in London than "Janet Pride," at the Adelphi. Those of us who know the play by heart, and can remember Benjamin Webster's noble performance, the passionate energy of Madame Celeste, and the delightful humour of Keeley, are delighted to renew our acquaintance with the drunken, impulsive, soft-hearted scapegrace who was a dramatic warning against the bottle long before "L'Assommoir" was born or M. Zola was heard of; with Janet, that most virtuous and ill-used of women, whether as heart-broken mother or falsely accused daughter; and that dear old French watchmaker who makes such dreadful mistakes in the witness-box. But if for ever we are to go harping back on our old recollections, and refusing to see merit in the present, we shall be cut off from revivals as admirable as this, and denied some acting which is really of first-rate melodramatic power. How admirable, indeed, is the play! How the laughter and the tears are blended and commingled! and how refreshing come the comedy scenes in the watchmaker's home between the terror of the melodramatic beginning and the grim tragedy of the conclusion! I have not the space at my disposal here to analyse the acting, with all its thought, variety, and finish; but I would point to Mr. Warner's scene, where the dazed and drunken Janet seems to see his daughter through a haze of memories, and where natural affection and physical debrium struggle for the mastery, as one of very special and remarkable excellence. I would congratulate Mr. Fernandez on his truthful, loving, and homely picture of Monsieur Bernard; and I have every desire to show how promising is the art, how ripening the power, and how quick the emotion of Miss Gerard, who, as Janet Pride, has advanced herself considerably in public favour. This young lady adds to an increasing strength in passion a very decided comedy vein, and both are gifts

inseparable from the heroine of this old melodrama. But, best of all, she feels what she is doing; she lives in the scene when the mother parts with the child that is half her heart and all her life; she appreciates the outrage to which Janet is submitted; and actresses who feel these quick emotions themselves are the cause of emotion in others. As the drama proceeded the melody that should have been played by the orchestra is "Oh! ye tears!"

Let me add that the evergreen dramatist, Dion Boucicault, who gave us this fine old play, and who so well understands an English audience, has been playing a very successful engagement at the Standard, appearing in that charming "Colleen Bawn" and the popular "Shaugraun." In addition to this, he has shown how his boy "Dot" is ripening into an actor of nerve and muscle, and brought back Mrs. Bernard Beere to London, recovered after her nasty accident, and with all her power and intelligence quickened from watching the art and the method of the best stage manager and one of the most original actors of our time.

The temporary management at the Haymarket having cut down the opera of "Gibraltar" to the proportions of a ballet that only lasts a few minutes and dances the people out, has called in the assistance of Miss Ada Ward, a graceful, earnest, and sympathetic actress, who repeats the success she has so often made in England and the English colonies as Lady Isabel Carlyle in "East Lynne." Miss Ward has an excellent stage presence, her movements and positions are invariably artistic, and she enters with much feeling and thought into the life of a woman whose great sorrow is caused by a momentary fit of jealousy. It is not altogether the fault of the actress that the tone of the play becomes monotonous and invariably in the same key. Mr. Harry St. Maur, who plays the villain Levenson with considerable point and natural presence, has made several judicious alterations in Mr. John Oxenford's well-known version of Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel, but I still think that the Frenchman understood its dramatic character best who gave Madame Fargueil her interesting and touching play "Miss Multon."

The novelties in immediate prospect are another opera at the Haymarket called "Blue and Buff; or, the Great Mudborough Election," to which the names of E. V. Ward and W. L. Frost are appended; and I am delighted to see that Mr. George R. Sims—a writer of nervous strength and marked dramatic power, one of those amongst us who, as the Laureate has put it, "works, and feels he works"—is about to give us a drama at the Princess's, to which the wholesome word "original" is attached. The "Lights o' London" is a pretty title, and if Mr. Sims's play is as good as his ballads are, as human and as true, those who admire the stage will have cause for congratulation. C. S.

## MUSIC.

## THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-eighth annual meeting of the three cathedral choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford takes place next week, at the first-named city. According to the arrangement agreed on after the temporary suspension (at Worcester) of the usual form of these music-meetings, in 1875, the celebration is to be preceded and followed by a special (free) service in the cathedral.

The service preliminary to this year's festival will be held next Sunday afternoon, when the associated choirs will give full effect to Attwood's Coronation Anthem, "I was glad," Spohr's cantata, "God, thou art great," and other service music. The sermon special to the occasion will be preached by the Rev. W. J. Butler, Canon of Worcester.

Monday will be devoted to full rehearsals—of the sacred music in the cathedral, and the secular works in the College Hall, the festival opening on Tuesday morning with Mendelssohn's "Elijah" (this and all the other oratorio performances being given in the cathedral). On the next day a new sacred cantata, "The Widow of Naim," will be produced for the first time, conducted by the composer, Mr. A. J. Caldicott. The day's programme also includes Beethoven's symphony in C minor and Handel's "Jephthah." In the evening—also in the cathedral—Beethoven's "Engedi" ("The Mount of Olives") and the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" will be performed. Thursday morning's programme will be of special interest, comprising Cherubini's Mass in D minor, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." "The Messiah" will be given, as the usual climax to the Festival, on Friday morning; the grand choral service in the evening (which closes the celebration), including performances of Spohr's overture to "The Last Judgment," Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," an anthem, "O God, when Thou appearest," adapted from Mozart's "Splendete te Deus," and a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," composed for the occasion by the Rev. E. V. Hall.

The first of the evening concerts in the College Hall, on Tuesday, will bring forward a cantata, entitled "The Bride," composed for the Festival by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, who will conduct its performance. This will be preceded and followed by a miscellaneous selection of orchestral and vocal music, including solos by Madame Albani and other principal singers and part-singing by the Leeds Festival Choir.

The first portion of the second evening concert, on Thursday, will consist of Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," the second part of the programme being miscellaneous.

The orchestra, led by M. Sainton, is on the same extensive scale as on preceding occasions; and the three cathedral choirs will be reinforced by choristers from other sources, a special feature being the co-operation of the excellent Leeds Festival chorus. The solo vocalists are Madame Albani, Misses A. Williams, A. Marriott, and H. Wilson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Henschel, Mr. F. King, and Mr. Millward.

According to established precedent, the cathedral organist of the city in which the Festival is held (in this case, Mr. Done) acts as conductor, the organists of the other two cathedrals co-operating as accompanists. Mr. Lloyd, of Gloucester, will preside generally at the organ, and Mr. Colborne, of Hereford, at the pianoforte at the miscellaneous concerts, and as organist at the early morning services which are held daily during the Festival week, Mr. H. Blair being the organist at the afternoon services.

A list of upwards of 170 honorary stewards is headed by the name of the Bishop of the diocese, who is president of the festival. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the object of these music meetings is to afford aid to the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three associated dioceses; and this result is obtained solely through collections and donations received at the cathedral services and performances, and subsequent contributions; the proceeds from tickets of admission to the oratorios and concerts being exclusively applied to the expenses incurred in the festival arrangements. In some, long-past, years these have exceeded (sometimes largely) the amount realised by sale of tickets, hence the gradual increase in the number of honorary stewards, by whom the deficit, if

any, is made up. Such result has, however, now become highly improbable, and is especially so in the present case, the admissions having been largely in demand.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Claude Duval; or, Love and Larceny"—the new piece produced last week—is not a burlesque, as might be inferred from the title; nor is it properly a comic opera, as called in the announcements. The romantic history of the chivalrous highwayman is made the basis of a series of adventures, including the capture by his band, disguised as gipsies, of a political outlaw (Charles Lorrimore), a miser (McGruder), his daughter (Constance), and her old aunt. The attempted arrest of Lorrimore by soldiers is frustrated by Claude Duval, who represents himself as the political outlaw, in gratitude to the youth who has saved his life. The discovery by Duval's lieutenant, William, of deeds proving Lorrimore's title to estates that have been seized by McGruder; the escape of Duval, the pardon of Lorrimore, and his union with Constance, form a pleasant ending to the three acts, of which the piece consists, and which might be judiciously retrenched.

The music which Mr. E. Solomon has associated with Mr. H. P. Stephens's drama, although not possessing much originality or individuality, is bright and agreeable, partaking of the ballad and opera-bouffe styles. Among the most effective pieces were the spirited overture; Constance's song, "The Willow and the Lily;" Claude Duval's songs; the quaint air assigned to the fop, Sir Whiffle Whaffle; the finale to the first act; and the duet for the two lovers.

The principal character—that of the highwayman—was very well enacted by Mr. F. Celli, who also sang his music artistically. Miss Marion Hood and Mr. G. Power were the two lovers, Mr. A. Williams was the fop, Mr. C. Ashford the Miser, and Mr. F. Solomon the Lieutenant, other prominent characters having been represented by Misses R. Blande and Coveney. The piece has been most liberally mounted; and, with some compression, will doubtless prove attractive.

The Covent Garden Promenade concert of last Thursday brought forward Master Benham, a juvenile American pianist, whose clever performances then and subsequently have been very favourably received. Since our last notice of these concerts Madame Sterling and Mrs. Osgood have appeared with great success, and the programmes, generally, have shown no diminution of interest. Mr. A. G. Crowe (the conductor) may be congratulated on the continued success of his scheme.

A grand musical festival will be held at Brighton next week, beginning on Tuesday; on which occasion 2000 French, Belgian, and Swiss choral singers and instrumentalists will be heard. There will be two concerts at the Dome on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning; a daylight procession on Wednesday; competitions between the choral societies and the instrumental societies; and a garden party at the Pavilion on Thursday.

## HOME NEWS.

The Earl of Rosebery has been appointed a member of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.

Captain Bower, chief constable of Leeds, has been selected to succeed Major Greig as head constable of Liverpool.

The Town Council of Evesham have decided on a scheme for obtaining water from Snow-hill Valley in the Broadway Hills, six miles from the town.

The opening of the new buildings of Churcher's College, Petersfield, will take place on the 15th inst., when Lord Selborne will deliver the opening address.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan was on Monday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor in Dublin as Judicial Commissioner under the Irish Land Act.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on the Rev. J. W. Adams, late Chaplain to the Cabul Field Force, on account of conspicuous bravery in Afghanistan.

The annual fête in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place on the 25th ult. at the Alexandra Palace. Notwithstanding bad weather, there was a large attendance.

A marble bust of the late Mr. Roebuck, senior member for Sheffield, was on Tuesday formally presented to the Sheffield Cutlers' Company by the members of the Roebuck Committee, and placed in the banqueting-hall.

The site of Pear-tree-court, between Clerkenwell-close and Farringdon-road, has been bought from the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Peabody Trustees, for the purpose of erecting dwellings under the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act.

The Ludlow Floral and Horticultural Society held its twenty-first annual exhibition on the 25th ult., by permission of Earl Powis, in the outer green of Ludlow Castle. The show was good, and the cottagers' exhibition very fine.

The Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield took place on Thursday. Amongst the principal acceptances were Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Lord Denman, and Viscount Galway.

With respect to harvest prospects, the reports from various districts differ considerably. Several correspondents speak of large quantities of produce being spoiled. Storms and floods in the North have done immense damage.

The liquidators of the Royal Polytechnic Institution state that the announcement of the intended closing of the institution has resulted in such a large influx of visitors that they have decided to keep it open until the 10th inst.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held at Blackburn on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (to-day); the show taking place in Witton Park, the seat of Major-General Feilden, M.P. Over £2000 was offered in prizes.

The results of the Oxford and Cambridge examination of schools have been issued. The certificates give exemption, under certain conditions, from the first examination in the Oxford and Cambridge courses, besides other advantages. There were 731 candidates, and 366 obtained certificates.

A meeting of a committee of the senate of the Royal University of Ireland was held on Tuesday—Lord O'Hagan presiding—and it was resolved to recommend that the first matriculate examination be held on Dec. 6 next, and that candidates' names be sent in before Oct. 15.

The following were the successful competitors, given in the order of merit, for appointments in her Majesty's Indian medical service, at the recent examination at Burlington House:—L. T. Young, J. B. Gibbons, D. St. J. Grant, G. J. Shand, D. J. Crawford, John Smyth, R. B. Roe, H. Greany, J. Kernan, E. P. Youngman.

The South of England Dog Show was held at Eastbourne on the 24th ult. and two following days. More than 500 dogs were shown, including many champion and prize animals, most of the best kennels in the country being represented. The premier prize and cup for the best dog in the first eight classes was taken by an animal belonging to Mr. Nicholls.



Belgians residing in London, having a certificate of their birth or a passport, can, on applying, with such documents, at the Belgian Consulate, have their names registered in the books kept there by order of the Government.

It is officially notified that the Perak medals and clasps awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships *Charybdis* and *Hart*, for operations up the Luigie and Lukut rivers, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 10, 1874, are in course of distribution. Application should be made to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, Admiralty.

Three English ladies ascended Ben Nevis on Wednesday week without a guide. They lost their way in returning, and were compelled to pass the night on the mountain in heavy rain and hail. They were found next morning at the top of a steep ravine by two guides sent out to search for them. The ladies were much exhausted.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Registrar-General on the births, marriages and deaths registered in Scotland during the year 1880, with the sixteenth annual report on vaccination, has recently been issued. The population of all Scotland, estimated to the middle of 1880, was 3,661,292. During the year 1880 it appears there were registered 124,652 births, 75,795 deaths, and 24,489 marriages.

Another addition was made to the Royal Navy yesterday week by the launching, at Portsmouth, of H.M.S. *Canada*, screw-corvette. She is built of steel and iron, sheathed with two thicknesses of wood; her displacement, 2380 tons; her engines 2300 indicated horse power; and she will carry fourteen guns. The "christening" ceremony was performed by the Crown Princess of Germany.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in August was 85,111, of whom 48,023 were in workhouses and 37,088 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1880, 1879, and 1878, these figures show an increase of 2296, 4598, and 8542, respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 878, of whom 650 were men, 190 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

The appointment of presidents of departments to the Social Science Congress have all been made. The following is the complete list:—President of the Association—The Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Presidents of Departments—Jurisprudence, the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, ex-Chancellor of Ireland; Education, Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education; Health, Dr. Charles Cameron, M.P.; Economy and Trade, Mr. Goldwin Smith; Art, Viscount Powerscourt. Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Prisons in India, will be the chairman of the Repression of Crime Section.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference opened on Tuesday in the Merchants' Hall at York. Mr. Michael Carteighe, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, read the report of the executive committee. This dwelt upon various points of minor interest, and stated that the society had received an invitation to hold its annual conference for 1882 at Southampton, where the British Association will meet next year. Thirty-four new members had been elected since the last meeting of the congress. Mr. C. Ekin, F.C.S., Bath, read the financial statement. The presidential address was given by Mr. R. Reynolds, F.C.S., of Leeds. The reading of papers was then begun. The meeting was continued on Wednesday.

In London 3293 births and 1342 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 132 and the deaths 190 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 36 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 53 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 12 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined form of continued fever, 117 from diarrhoea, 1 from dysentery, and 3 from simple cholera; thus 301 deaths were referred to these diseases, being 121 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 148 and 153 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 141 last week, and were 3 below the corrected average: 76 were attributed to bronchitis and 41 to pneumonia. The mean temperature was 58 deg. last week, being 3 below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean as below the average on each day of the week.

#### ART NOTES.

The fifteenth annual excursion of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association has been fixed for Monday next. The places to be visited are the ruins of Hemsley Castle and the terrace and abbey of Rievaulx.

An exhibition of Works in Black and White, and of the Scottish Water Colour Society, will be opened at Glasgow next Monday, remaining on view during this month and October and November.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., has lent the pictures and other works of art of his town house for free exhibition at the South London Free Library during his absence from London. They fill one room of the Free Art Gallery, which is open every evening, including Sunday, from six to ten o'clock.

We are asked to state that all designs for the monument to be raised to his Majesty King Victor Emanuel must be presented at the office of the Royal Commission, via Santa Susanna, in Rome, between Aug. 25 and Sept. 23, 1881, inclusive. Information may be obtained at the Italian Consulate, 21, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

The following is the list of the candidates at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, who have been successful in obtaining Royal Exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years, and free admissions to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington and Jermyn-street, London—Thomas Mather, twenty-four, pattern maker, Manchester; Alfred Sutton, twenty-one, engine-fitter, Brighton; William H. Littleton, seventeen, student, Bristol. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin—Arthur Whitwell, nineteen, ex-pupil teacher, Nottingham; Frederick J. Willis, eighteen, student, Bristol; Christopher J. Whittaker, twenty-one, pattern-maker, Accrington.

#### ELECTIONS.

Mr. Alexander Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland, was nominated on Thursday week for election at Elgin, and, no other candidate coming forward, was declared member for the Burghs.

The nominations for two of the vacant county seats took place last Saturday. For North Durham Sir G. Elliot and Mr. Laing were proposed, the polling to take place on Friday. For North Lincolnshire Mr. Lowther and Colonel Tomline were nominated, the polling being fixed for Thursday.

Two further vacancies have been caused—one at Berwick-on-Tweed, by the elevation to the Peerage of Sir D. Coutts Marjoribanks; and the other at Monaghan, by the appointment of Mr. Givan as an Assistant Land Commissioner.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with her characteristic interest in the welfare of her subjects, visited the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, a few hours after her arrival at Holyrood Palace, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh received the Royal party and presented the chief officials and Professors to the Queen. After going the round of the institution her Majesty named two of the wards respectively after herself and the Prince Consort. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Queen.

The next day her Majesty knighted the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice being present. The Princess visited the University Buildings to hear a performance on the organ by Sir Herbert Oakeley. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh joined her Royal Highness, and returned with her to lunch at Holyrood. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family in Scotland, afterwards left for Queen's Park to review the Scottish Volunteers. Her Majesty gave a dinner party at the palace, to which the following were invited:—The Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Marquis of Lothian, the Countess of Hopetoun, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Elcho, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Major-General Macdonald, Major-General Sir J. Macleod, Major-General Cameron, and Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, the suite in attendance being also present. The band of the Royal Highland Regiment (the Black Watch) played during dinner.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, visited Edinburgh Castle the next morning, being received by Colonel Macpherson, commanding the Black Watch. After inspecting the Regalia and other objects of interest in the castle the Royal party returned to Holyrood to luncheon, during which the pipers of the Black Watch played. Her Majesty afterwards held a council, at which were present the Duke of Connaught, Earl Spencer, and the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, who was Minister in attendance. The Earl of Rosebery was introduced and took the oaths as Privy Councillor. Previous to the Council, Earl Spencer had an audience. At the Council Parliament was prorogued until Nov. 12, and the Convocations of Canterbury and York until the Monday following that date. The Queen knighted Mr. W. Collins, ex-Provost of Glasgow. The Duke of Connaught dined with her Majesty, leaving afterwards for London. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Holyrood shortly after eleven the same night for Balmoral. A travelling escort of the 21st Hussars attended her Majesty to the railway station, the route by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags being illuminated by coloured lights, and torch-bearers attended the Royal cortège. The Lord Provost and other dignitaries received the Queen at the station, and her Majesty expressed her satisfaction with all arrangements, and with the loyalty of her reception at Edinburgh.

Ballater was reached at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, a guard of honour of the Royal Highland Regiment (Black Watch) receiving her Majesty, who drove off in an open carriage to Balmoral.

The cottagers and others on the Royal demesne have had their usual visits from the Queen during her daily drives.

Her Majesty has conferred the title of Baron of the United Kingdom upon the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Howth, Lord Reay, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Bart., Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., M.P., and Sir Henry Tufton; and the dignity of the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. William MacCormac, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, is to be knighted, in consideration of his services in connection with the late International Medical Congress.

The Rev. George Granville Bradley, LL.D., Master of University College and Canon of Worcester, is appointed to the Deanery of Westminster, in succession to Dean Stanley.

The Queen, when in Edinburgh, accepted from Sir Henry Oakeley an album containing Scottish melodies, and "Here's a Health unto her Majesty," arranged for men's voices by himself.

Her Majesty presented to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary portraits of herself, the Prince Consort, and some of her children.

Telegrams continue to be sent by her Majesty inquiring as to the condition of President Garfield.

The banner and regalia of the Emperor of Russia have been placed over the stalls of the Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, witnessed the seventh regatta of the season of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club last Saturday from on board the Osborne, which anchored during the race off Southsea Clarence Esplanade Pier, near to the committee vessel. Subsequently a rowing-match took place between two six-oared galleys; the *Alix* (named after the Princess), manned by a crew belonging to the Osborne, and the *Hippocampi*, rowed by a crew selected from the dockyard shipwrights. Each boat winning a race, a final competition was entered for £25 a side, in which the *Alix* won. The Prince of Wales was prevented starting the boats, as he had intended. A few days since the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales came from Cowes, and landed at Sea View Pier from Sir Allen Young's steam-yacht *Helen*, the villagers receiving the Royal party with the utmost enthusiasm. Carriages from Trinder's Crown Hotel were in waiting to convey the Royal visitors to Brading for the inspection of the Roman Villa. Upon the return of the Royal party to the yacht, Miss Barclay, of Sea View House, presented a bouquet to the Princess. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, were to arrive at Marlborough House yesterday (Friday) from their yachting expedition. The Prince leaves the Solent to-day (Saturday) for Liverpool, for the purpose of opening the new docks; after which the Royal yacht, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, will come into Portsmouth Harbour to lay up for the winter; when Lord Charles relinquishes the command, on his appointment to the Condor, screw composite gun-vessel, vice Commander Egerton, now on service in the Mediterranean.

The Crown Princess of Germany upon her return to the Isle of Wight from Buckingham Palace visited Chichester Cathedral and Arundel Castle, the special train being stopped for an hour at the respective stations. Her Imperial Highness dined with the German Chargé-d'Affaires and Madame Stumm at their residence in Chester-street before leaving town. Last Saturday the Crown Princess launched her Majesty's ship *Canada* from the building slip in Portsmouth dockyard. Her Imperial Highness, accompanied by Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, crossed from Norris Castle, Cowes, in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain Balliston, and was received at the dockyard by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, who accompanied her to the ship, when the Princess, with the standard bottle of wine, duly christened the vessel; after which the Royal party lunched

with Admiral and the Hon. Mrs. Foley at their residence, and then returned to Norris Castle. The Crown Princess will leave the Isle of Wight for the Continent to-day (Saturday), embarking in the Queen's steam-yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*. Her Imperial Highness is expected to land at Havre, instead of Flushing.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in the *Lively*, arrived in the Tay early on Saturday morning, from Leith. The Duke inspected the Mars training-ship, on board which are 400 boys; and afterwards inspected the men on board the naval reserve vessel *Unicorn*, in the Dundee Docks. The Duke and Duchess afterwards travelled by special train to Glamis Castle, where they lunched with the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, and subsequently proceeded in the train to Brechin Castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie. On Monday the Duke inspected the coastguard stations at Carnoustie, Arbroath, Westhaven, and Auchmithie. The Duchess, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, visited several of the public works and places of interest in Brechin. On Tuesday his Royal Highness inspected the Naval reserve stations at Aberdeen Cove and Mutchalls. The Duchess, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, visited Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, and lunched with the Countess of Airlie. The Duke and Duchess have since gone to Kincardine on Forth.

The Duke of Cambridge, during his stay in Edinburgh, visited the Royal Infirmary and inspected Piershill Barracks, where the 21st Hussars are stationed, and dined with the Lord Provost and Lady Boyd at their residence, Moray-place. His Royal Highness also visited Edinburgh Castle, and inspected the Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch) on parade and examined the barrack-rooms. The Duke arrived at Perth last Saturday on his way to Dunlister, the seat of Major-General Macdonald, commander of the forces in North Britain.

#### THE QUEEN AT THE EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

On the first day of her Majesty's sojourn last week at Edinburgh, the Wednesday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, visited the new Royal Infirmary. Her Majesty was received by Lord Provost Boyd, Lord Shand, Sir James Falshaw, Treasurer Harrison, and several of the professors. On the suggestion of Sir Henry Ponsonby, a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, who had met in the chapel, lined the corridors along which the Queen was to walk. The head-nurses in their white caps and smart dresses made a picturesque appearance as they looked over the staircase balcony. Lord Provost Boyd showed her Majesty through the building. The Queen named Ward No. 29 of the Medical Department (Dr. Claude Muirhead's), after the late Prince Consort, the "Albert Ward." Her Majesty next went to the Surgical Department, and named the 11th Ward (Mr. Joseph Bell's) the "Victoria Ward." She also visited Wards Nos. 10 and 12, and took much interest in the patients. Her Majesty was especially interested in the cases of several foreigners, and kindly inquired as to the cause of their ailments. Before leaving, the Queen wrote her signature, "Victoria R.," in the visitors' book in the managers' room. Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught also signed their names. As her Majesty passed along the corridor on her departure she shook hands with the venerable Baroness of Ruthven, who kissed her hand. While these proceedings were taking place Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley played "God Save the Queen" on the chapel organ, and her Majesty conversed with him for a minute or two before leaving the building. The Queen expressed to the Lord Provost her high satisfaction with all the arrangements, so far as she had been able to observe them. On re-entering the carriage to drive back to Holyrood, her Majesty was loudly cheered.

#### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE CLYDE TRAINING-SHIP.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he visited the Clyde on Tuesday of last week, made an official inspection of the Cumberland training-ship, which is stationed at the mouth of the Gareloch. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral of the Reserve Squadron, has under his care, not only about seven hundred coastguard stations and thirty drill-ships, but also eleven training-ships for boys. An agreement exists between the Admiralty and the respective managers that, if they fulfil certain requirements, the Admiralty, for every boy passed into the first-class of the Navy, pay to the funds of the training-ship £25. The training-ships are subject to annual inspection, and are visited by the Admiral according to the leisure which his other duties give him. One of them is the Cumberland, which is of the class termed Industrial Training-Ships, and has received 1700 boys, and trained them with great success, in the thirteen years of her existence. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Greenock, at eleven o'clock, from Edinburgh, accompanied by Captain L'Estrange, Lieutenant commanding the *Lively*, the Admiral's yacht, and Mr. Rickard, the Admiral's secretary. His Royal Highness at once proceeded to the Alligator, one of the Cunard steamers which carry the mails between Glasgow and Belfast; she steamed out across the Clyde, and anchored off Rosneath, displaying the Royal standard. The banks were occupied by spectators, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. The estuary was alive with white-winged yachts which scudded across the bows of the steamer; while other yachts lay at their moorings dressed out in all their flags. Five Government ships were anchored abreast, adorned from stem to stern with bunting. The Cumberland flew the blue ensign of the Naval Reserve; and as soon as the Alligator came to anchor, the boats of the Cumberland, rowed by smart young sailors, pulled alongside to convey her company to the Cumberland. Having boarded her, his Royal Highness was received by the committee of the training-ship, which had many ladies and gentlemen on board, with the Provost of Glasgow. The boys were drawn up on deck, some with firearms supplied by the Admiralty, others prepared to go through different exhibitions under the command of Captain Jones Parry. The boys marched, stood at ease, handled their weapons, and went through their nautical exercise in such a way as to satisfy the critical judgment of his Royal Highness. Their brass band played meanwhile, and the Duke of Edinburgh went through the ship, and pronounced its arrangements satisfactory. He then distributed the prizes, except the Rob Roy prizes, given by Mr. John Macgregor, for good conduct and proficiency in school and seamanship, which had been handed over some months before, the winners having had opportunities of going to sea. The distribution was watched with interest by the whole company, including the Earl of Shaftesbury, who has for so many years devoted his personal efforts and influence to all institutions of moral and industrial training for youth.

A court-martial with reference to the loss of H.M.S. *Doterel* is being held at Plymouth.





THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NEW ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO THE CLYDE TRAINING-SHIP CUMBERLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS AT HOME: AFTER DINNER AT A SHEEP-FARM NEAR THE SPITAL OF GLENSHEE.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "HOME AGAIN!"

This picture, by Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A., is in the collection belonging to Thomas Lucas, Esq., of Kensington Palace-gardens, by whose permission it is engraved. It was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year. The subject, being the arrival of a Highland regiment at a Scottish seaport, and the welcome meeting with their friends and kindred, after a term of foreign service, and some fighting against the foes of Great Britain, seems rather opportune, from the spirit by which it is animated, immediately after the great Scottish Volunteer Review. There is an obvious bond of sympathy, in martial and patriotic sentiment, between the home-staying members of purely defensive military corps, who mustered last week to the number of forty thousand before the Queen at Edinburgh, and the veteran soldiers of her Majesty's regular Army, who uphold British rule in India and South Africa, and may be employed to give effect to British policy in any quarter of the globe. But one of these brave fellows, like the elderly man with the long beard, in this picture, halting upon a crutch, has chanced to lose a leg, or it might be an arm, from shots that were fired by strange folk some thousands of miles away. His plight of honourable personal disaster is worthy of notice; but so are those who risked a severe attack of rheumatism—perhaps a dangerous pleurisy, or an incurable disease of the lungs—by getting wet on Thursday week in the Queen's Park of Holyrood, and then travelling all night homeward without means of warmth or sufficient food. We are inclined to think, as is remarked elsewhere, that the civilian Volunteers, upon the recent occasion, showed as much fortitude and self-sacrifice as is commonly demanded of ordinary troops; and that they deserved, when they got home, as much popular adoration as is lavished upon the Highlanders by the enthusiastic crowd in Mr. Holl's picture. To be sure, their wives and sweethearts, after a brief absence of thirty-six hours, supposing the men to have left home on Wednesday night and got back on Friday morning, could not be expected to await their return with the same passionate longing as she who sings, in the touching strains of the "Highland Laddie," of her beloved soldier, long taken from her side by the protracted wars of that period:—

Oh where, and oh where, is my Highland laddie gone?  
He's gone to fight the French, for King George upon the throne!  
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The annual Horse and Ram Show promoted by the Royal Dublin Society was held on Tuesday in the society's new premises, Ball's Bridge. The total entries in all classes of horses amounted to 589, a slight increase as compared with the previous year; and the exhibits in the hunter class were particularly good. The entries in the sheep department numbered 62. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper visited the show during the afternoon.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

We much regret to have to record the death of Mr. Henry Savile, which took place last Sunday. He had been in very bad health for many months past, and, for the last few weeks, all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. Mr. Savile first made his mark on the turf in 1863, when he won the Grand Prize of Paris, which was established in that year, with The Ranger, who started at a long price, and had Lord Clifden and La Touques—the Blink Bonny of France—behind him. Still, The Ranger was not to be compared with Cremorne, who, after being beaten a head by Prince Charlie in the Two Thousand, turned the tables most decisively in the Derby, and then crossed the water and carried off the Grand Prix. Indeed, Cremorne was one of the very best horses of modern time, and set the seal on his fame by fairly running away from Flageolet and others in the Ascot Cup of 1873. Then came Uhlan and Lilian, who did rare service for Mr. Savile; and Kaiser, though a rather unlucky colt, also won some good races, including the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot. For several seasons past the well-known "yellow, scarlet cap, gold tassel," has been very unlucky, and, though many nominations have become void by Mr. Savile's death, none of them are of much importance, as Whitechapel, a good honest colt, is not first class. The turf can ill afford to lose such a supporter, whose long career has been one of unsullied honour.

The oldest follower of racing cannot call to mind worse weather than that which spoilt the three days at York last week, and to which the otherwise unaccountable results of many of the events must be attributed. Backers, indeed, had a fearful time of it, the defeat of Dutch Oven by Nellie in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and the miserable show made by Brown Bess in the Ebor Handicap being, perhaps, the worst of many severe blows. Thebais and Geheimniss, respectively the best three-year-old and two-year-old in England, certainly came triumphantly out of the ordeal, but long odds had to be laid on each of them, and their successes took very little money out of the ring. Matters were not quite so bad for backers on the Thursday, when proceedings began with the Gimcrack Stakes, in which Pursebearer beat Amalfi and two others easily enough. He is a half-brother to Tristan, by Scottish Chief—Thrill, and ought to win some nice races when quite fit, though it seems doubtful if he is as good as he was once thought to be. There were six runners for the great Yorkshire Stakes, Mr. Jardine starting both Ishmael and Privateer, and, contrary to general anticipation, relying on the former, though he made no specific declaration. Ishmael just got home after a desperate finish with Cameliard, and has since been backed at a short price for the St. Leger, though it is impossible to fancy his chance if Iroquois comes to the post fit and well. The antagonism of Exeter and Madame du Barry gave us by far the most interesting Queen's Plate of the season, and the former made such an example of the Irish mare that it was quite evident that Blanton threw away the Goodwood Cup by keeping his horse in the stable. During the afternoon Messrs. Tattersall disposed of Mr. Dudley Milner's stud. Downpour (800 gs.) would have made a longer price had she not been almost without future engagements, and the doubtfully-bred Street Arab (720 gs.) was well sold to Mr. Perkins. The remaining four did not realise much money.

The first day's sailing-matches of the Torbay Royal Regatta took place on Tuesday, after being postponed from the previous day on account of the stormy condition of the weather. There were four races for yachts and one for trawlers of any port in the kingdom. The first race was for yachts of any rig exceeding 40 tons belonging to any Royal or recognised club, time and tonnage allowance under the Y.R.A. Rules; first yacht within her time, £75, the next of rig other

than the winner within her time, £25. The starters were—Miranda, schooner, 132 tons (Mr. G. Clumson); Latona, yawl, 160 tons (Mr. A. B. Rowley); and Samcona, cutter, 90 tons (Mr. J. Jameson). Latona came in first, Samcona second, and Miranda third; but, in spite of a very bad start, the last-named managed to win by 31 sec. on the time allowance, Latona securing second prize by 28 sec. only from Samcona. In the class for yachts above 20, and not exceeding 40 tons, a first prize of £40, and second prize of £10, given by Colonel Campbell, the vice-commodore, and Mr. Coulthurst, rear-commodore of the Royal Torquay Yacht Club, were offered, the competitors being Annasona, 40 tons, Mr. J. D. Hedderwick; and the Sleuthhound, 40 tons, Marquis of Ailsa. The vessels started at eleven o'clock, and sailed three times over a shortened course, the final times being—Annasona, 6 hours 20 min. 27 sec.; Sleuthhound, 6 hours 27 min. 54 sec. A race for cutters of 15 and not exceeding 20 tons was competed for by the Freda, 20 tons, Mr. F. Taylor; Amatheia, 20 tons, Mr. H. Lamont; Euterpe, 20 tons, Mr. A. O. Bayly; and Louise, 19 tons, Mr. J. W. Eyton; three times round. The Freda led during the first round, the Euterpe at the end of the second, and the Amatheia finished the winner, the times being 6 hours 45 min. 48 sec.; Freda, 6 hours 47 min. 11 sec.; Euterpe, 6 hours 48 min. 39 sec.

On Monday last Thomas Blackman and Henry Thomas sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £400. The latter was sadly out of condition, and, though he made a good fight up to Chiswick Eyot, was completely rowed out at that point, and Blackman won easily by about four lengths, in 25 min. 55 sec.

This afternoon Jones and Beckwith will swim the first of their two matches—500 yards in open, still water—at Leeds.

The recent cold and wet weather has spoilt the finish of a very successful cricket season, and players generally will scarcely be sorry to retire into winter quarters. Last week Lancashire defeated a weak eleven of Kent by an innings and 129 runs. Barlow (61) was the only notable scorer on either side, and he also took four wickets for 16 runs; while Nash disposed of twelve for only 47. Gloucestershire beat Surrey by an innings and 8 runs. Messrs. E. M. Grace (54), Moberly (57), and Cranston (51), all batted well for the winners; and Mr. W. W. Read (not out, 65) played a grand innings for Surrey.

The annual meetings of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, held this week at Merthyr, were introduced on Monday night by a gathering held in connection with the London Cymro-dorian Society. Archdeacon Griffiths, of Llandaff, presided, and gave an exhaustive address in elucidation of the work of the society. On Tuesday morning the Gorsedd met on the spacious market square, and the usual impressive Bardic rites were gone through, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Eisteddfod was then formally declared opened, and arrangements were made for holding the 1882 Eisteddfod at Denbigh. A procession was afterwards formed to the Pavilion, headed by Mr. C. H. James, M.P., one of the borough members, Mr. Lewis Morris, who, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Hugh Owen, had consented to preside, the High Constable, and representatives of Welsh literature and commerce. The local rifle corps band played some lively airs on the way. On reaching the pavilion, a structure situate at the northern end of the town, and capable of accommodating about 6000 persons, the president spoke at some length on the subject of Welsh education. Competitions of a miscellaneous character, partly vocal and partly artistic, were then proceeded with, and continued until late in the afternoon. Mr. James, M.P., presided at a grand concert held at night.

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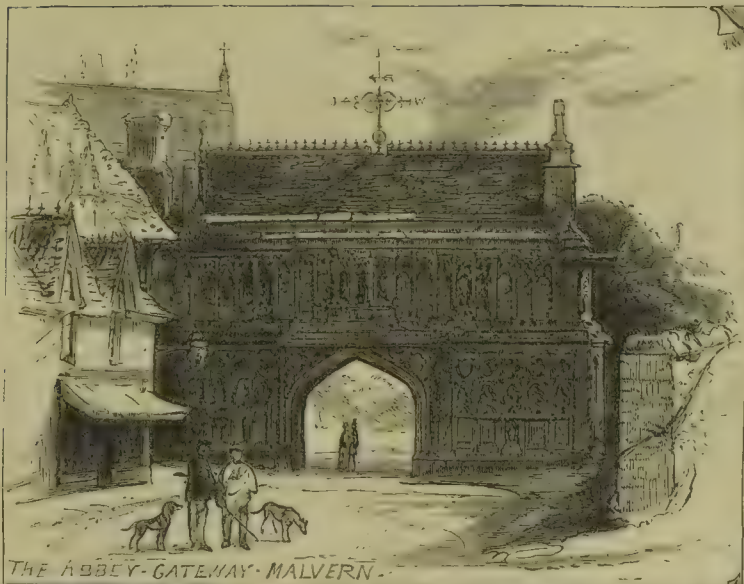
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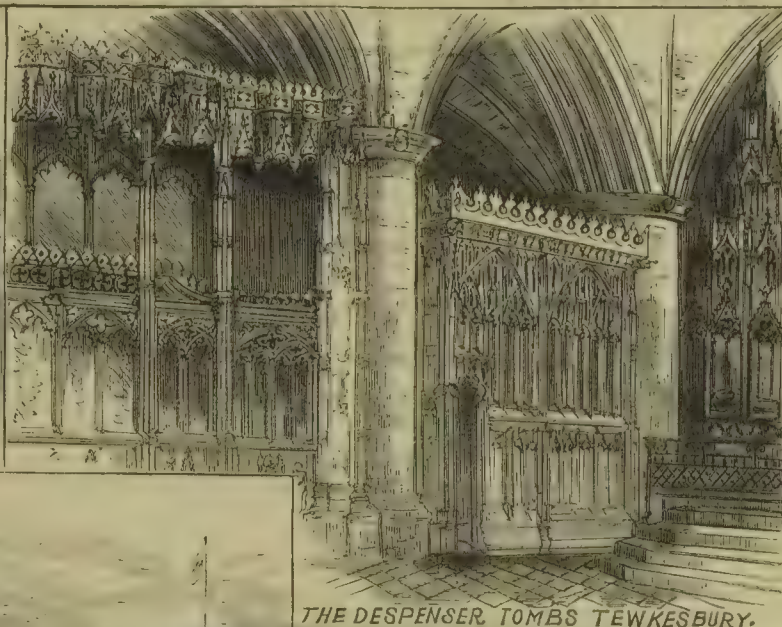
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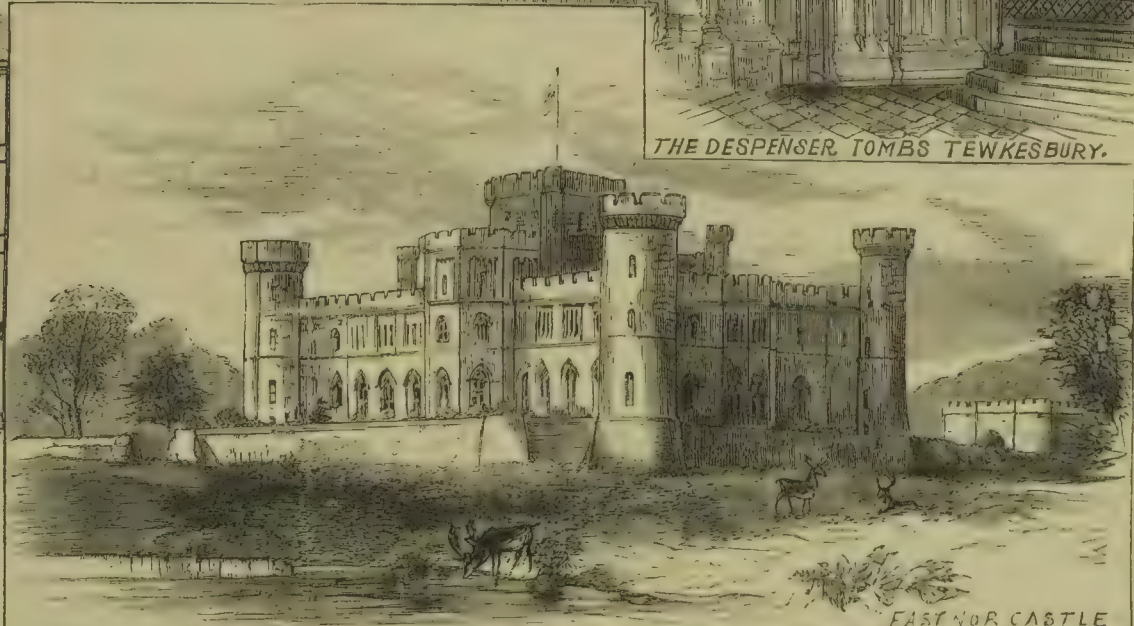


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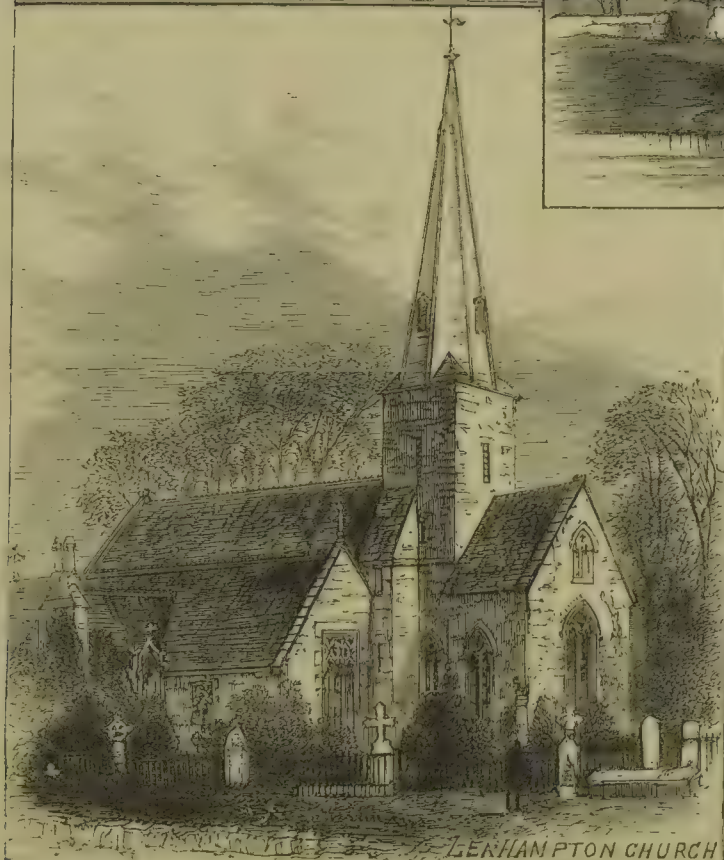


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## BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT MALVERN.

The thirty-eighth yearly Congress of the British Archæological Association has been held at Great Malvern during last week and this week. The President upon this occasion has been the Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester. The Association went last Monday to visit the city of Worcester, and to inspect the Guildhall and the Cathedral; they were received at the Guildhall by the Mayor, Alderman Townshend, and at the Cathedral by their own President, its Dean. They have also visited Tewkesbury, with its Abbey, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood, a few of which are represented in our page of Sketches.

Great Malvern, which has, by its delightful situation and salubrious air, not less than by the virtues of its medicinal springs, become a favourite residence for invalids, is about 120 miles from London by railway, on the eastward slope of a noble range of hills, which rise behind the town as far as "the Herefordshire Beacon." In Saxon times, an hermitage was here fixed, under the patronage of King Edward the Confessor. Bishop Wulfstan, the founder of Worcester Cathedral, converted the Malvern Hermitage into a Benedictine Priory, of which Prior Aldwyne was placed at the head. Some remains of the Norman building have been preserved, which were exhibited and explained to the British Archæological Association by Mr. Jeffrey Hopkins, architect, and Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock. The nave of the church, its most ancient part now existing, claimed particular attention. Mr. Hopkins considered that there was originally a chapel at the east end in the form of an apse, or else of circular form. A beautiful structure of the Decorated Gothic period seems to have been next erected, as shown by some fragments of detail still extant. The present choir and tower, and clerestory of the nave, are of the Perpendicular style, and doubtless of the same date as the fifteenth-century work of Abbot Seabrook, of Gloucester, commenced in 1450. These parts do not harmonise well with the old Norman work. The remnants of old painted glass in the windows are of remarkable beauty. In the adjacent parish of Little Malvern, which was visited on Saturday, there are remains of another Benedictine Priory, founded in 1171, as a cell pertaining to the Abbey of Worcester.

Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, situated near the junction of the Avon with the Severn, in the Vale of Evesham, is a town of much historical note. Its name is said to be derived from an Earl of Mercia, probably a Dane, who is called Theocus by the chroniclers in Latin, and who aided his brother Odo, in 715, at the foundation of the Abbey. This Benedictine establishment was, after the Norman Conquest, much enlarged and enriched by Robert Fitz-Hamon, a companion of William of Normandy; and in 1102 the monks of Cranbourne removed to Tewkesbury. The Abbey Church is one of the finest examples of early Norman architecture, mixed with the Gothic of subsequent periods. Among the tombs here are those of Prince Edward of Lancaster, and of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., who were killed in, or after, the battle of Tewkesbury, fought in 1471. The Vicar of Tewkesbury, the Rev. Hemming Robison, received the visitors of the Archæological Association.

Worcester Cathedral is well known to be a fine example of the simpler Gothic, or Early English architecture, so far as concerns the choir and all the eastern part of the church. The nave is of the Decorated style, built in the middle of the fourteenth century, and the cloisters are Perpendicular. Among the monuments of historic interest in this cathedral are the tomb of King John, buried here in 1216, and the chantry, erected as a memorial of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of King Henry VII., the Prince having died at Ludlow Castle in 1502. It is scarcely needful here to allude to the important events associated with Worcester in the history of the Civil Wars, and in the lives of Charles I. and Charles II., or to the eminent Bishops of Worcester—Latimer, Stillingfleet, and others, who have taken a leading part in the English Church.

The village or hamlet of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, is remarkable for its situation on the slope of the Cotswold Hills, and for its ancient church and manor-house. The Despencer family, who acquired much power and wealth by Court favour in the reign of Edward II., were Lords of Leckhampton. They possessed also the lordship of Tewkesbury, and their tombs are shown in Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

Eastnor Castle, near Ledbury, just over the Herefordshire border, is the seat of Earl Somers, who also bears the title of Viscount Eastnor. It is a mansion of very imposing exterior, built in the present century from the design of Smirke. It was visited by the British Archæological Association on Saturday last, when they descended from the summit of the Herefordshire Beacon on that side of the hills.

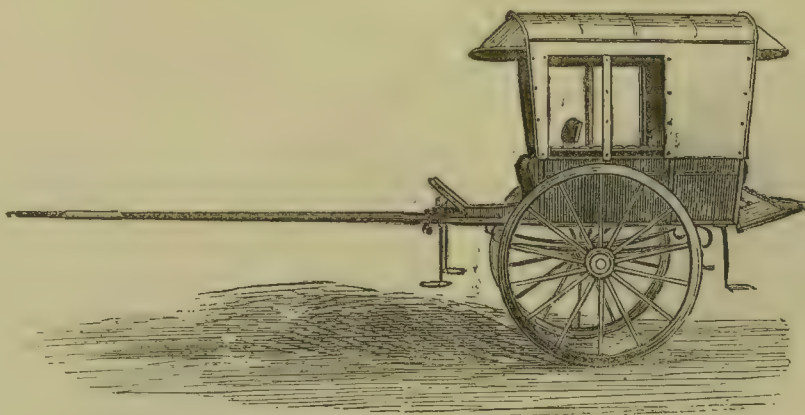
## EDUCATION IN WALES.

A summary has been published of the Report of the Welsh Education Commission. The report states that the aggregate endowments of boys' schools amount to £12,800, and the gross income of girls' schools to £6500. The Commission give statistics of boys attending Welsh intermediate schools: 2287 attend private schools, 209 proprietary schools, and 1540 endowed grammar schools. Taking the population of Wales and Monmouthshire at 1,500,000, intermediate school accommodation should be provided for 15,700 boys, and the returns show that public schools only accommodate 3000, and that the attendance is less than 1600. The commission recommend an extension of the charter of St. David's College to other colleges, transferring the power of conferring degrees to equal numbers of members of the governing bodies of St. David's and Aberystwith Colleges. No special recommendation is made as to Jesus College, Oxford. They recommend that provision should first be made for intermediate education before providing any considerable number of provincial colleges. They recommend one additional college, either at Cardiff or Swansea, with a Parliamentary grant of £4000 per annum. They leave for the present the question of a grant for building, and express an opinion that local contributions should be solicited for this purpose. They recommend that the teaching should be unsectarian, and that it should be open to girls and women. Mr. Richard, M.P., objects to religious instruction being given in State-aided schools, and Viscount Emllyn disapproves of burdening the rates with the cost of improving and enlarging grammar schools.

The professorship of Natural History and Geology at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, vacant by the resignation of Professor M. G. Stewart, has been filled by Mr. Allen Harker, late of the Zoological Station, Naples.

## A CAPE CART FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Union Steam-Ship Company's R.M. steamer German, which arrived at Southampton on the 22nd ult. from South Africa, brought a very interesting present for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. It appears that when the two young Princes Albert Victor and George visited the Cape of Good Hope in H.M.S. Bacchante, they conceived a great fancy for a Cape cart, and desired a member of the Govern-



CAPE CART SENT AS A PRESENT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES  
BY HER TWO SONS.

ment to have one constructed at their expense, and sent home as a present to their Royal mother. Our illustration is from a photograph by Mr. Debenham, of Sussex-place, Southampton.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT YORK.

The Jubilee, or Fiftieth Anniversary, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, occurs at the Congress which has this week been opened in the City of York, where the Association was formed in 1831. We present two pages of Engravings, which consist of Sketches of that fine old city and its antique features, and which will be interesting to visitors upon this occasion.

Yorkshire, the largest county of England, is divided into three Trithings or "Ridings," as the old English word is now pronounced and written. The East, West, and North Ridings almost meet one another on the banks of the Ouse, a river which flows from north to south, at first parallel with the Derwent, then joined by the latter, into the great estuary of the Humber. The wide plain traversed by those two rivers, the Ouse and the Derwent, is sometimes called the Vale of York, as it is bounded to east and west by considerable hill-ranges. At the confluence of the Foss with the larger river Ouse, which here becomes navigable for barges, stands the city of York, anciently the metropolis of the North of England. It is 191 miles from London by the Great Northern Railway, but not quite half way to Edinburgh. The primitive British inhabitants of all this country were the Brigantes, who were conquered by the Romans under Agricola, about the seventeenth year of the Christian era. The Roman province of Valentia was then formed, and a Roman city was built, the name of which, Eboracum, was the Latinised form of the Celtic name, which was Eborac; it was afterwards turned by the Saxons into Eoferwic, and by the Danes into Jorvik or Yorick. In Roman times, this place was far more important than London, as it was the capital of the imperial and military administration. The Emperor Severus, with his sons Caracalla and Geta, resided here about four years, and he died here in February, 210. The Emperor Constantius Chlorus, with his wife the Empress Helena, lived at York nearly a hundred years after Severus, and here he also died. His son, who became the Emperor Constantine the Great, is said to have been born here. The Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria maintained the importance of York, where St. Paulinus, in 627, converted and baptised King Edwin, and founded York Minster. It was overrun by the Danes in the ninth century, but was recovered by the Saxons before the Norman Conquest. In the civil wars of different periods of English history, the possession of York has been of the greatest moment; the battle of Towton, in the Wars of the Roses, and the battle of Marston Moor, in the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, were fought in this part of England with decisive results, and the city itself was more than once besieged.

York is now a quiet old city, with a population not above 60,000, but with a fair share of local traffic. It stands pleasantly, on the fair river banks, with gardens, trees, and meadows around it; and the old city walls, like those of Chester, afford an interesting raised walk nearly all round, with several bridges to cross the water. The old gates of the city, Micklegate Bar, with its flanking turrets and battlements, Monk Bar, Bootham, Walmgate, and Fishergate, are of some antiquarian interest. Micklegate, like Temple Bar in London, served for the display of the heads of the King's enemies, one of whom, under the last reign of the Lancastrians, was the Duke of York, father of King Edward IV. We would refer the reader to a volume, published last year by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, "Records of York Castle, Fortress, Court-house, and Prison," by the Governor of the prison, Captain A. W. Twyford, and Major Arthur Griffiths, which gives a very good account of the local antiquities, as well as of the remarkable criminals and other notable inmates of the county gaol. "Clifford's Tower," named from the Cliffords, hereditary custodians of the old fortress, was the Keep or citadel, and is considered to have been built in the reign of Edward II. The horrible massacre of the Jews, in 1190, was perpetrated in York Castle.

The magnificent Cathedral Church or Minster is the chief architectural glory of York. The Archbishopric was established in the seventh century by the Saxon Kings, and a Basilica or Cathedral was then built, of which there are no remains. Of the Norman edifice which succeeded there are but a few traces in the crypt. The north and south transepts of the existing structure are of Early English date, towards the middle of the thirteenth century; the nave was built from 1285 to 1345, in the Decorated style of Gothic; the Chapterhouse also belongs to that period. The choir and presbytery, and the Lady Chapel, were begun in 1361 by Archbishop Thoresby, and show perhaps the finest building of the Perpendicular Gothic in England. The exterior of York Minster, especially the west front, which is mainly of fourteenth-century architecture, with two majestic towers of rather later date, has an unsurpassed grandeur. But the interior strikes one with astonishment upon entering by the south transept, which is

nearly 100 ft. high and wide, opening into a nave of vast dimensions, with aisles of great breadth, lighted by splendid windows of the richest coloured glass. The great east window is the largest in England that still preserves its old stained glass. York Minster, in many other parts, deserves to be esteemed one of the noblest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in Europe, and may be regarded, on the whole, as the grandest of English Cathedrals.

The remains of St. Mary's Abbey Church, which was founded in the reign of William Rufus by a party of Benedictine monks, with an endowment granted by Alan of Richmond, Earl of Brittany, will not escape the notice of visitors upon this occasion; since the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a building of Grecian design, stands in the Abbey gardens, as well as the Observatory and the Museum of Antiquities, which was formerly the Hospitium or Guest-House of the Abbey.

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society claims the honour of having been connected with the first beginning, fifty years ago, of the British Association. The project of forming the British Association was then proposed by Sir David Brewster to Professor Phillips, the eminent geologist, who was one of the secretaries of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, jointly with the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt. The first President of the British Association, at the York meeting, in September, 1831, was Lord Milton, afterwards Earl Fitzwilliam, who seems to have been chosen because he was president of the York society. The president-elect was Dr. Buckland, the vice-president, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, the vice-presidents-elect, Dr. Brewster and the

Rev. William Whewell. Among the officers and members of the various committees we find the names of Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford; Baden Powell, Murchison, Greenough, James D. Forbes, Rowan Hamilton, Provost Lloyd, of Dublin, father of the late Provost of Trinity College; Scoresby, Dalton, Conybeare, William Hutton, John Phillips, Sedgwick, William Smith, father of English geology; J. S. Henslow, John Lindley, and J. C. Prichard, the ethnologist. In the first list of members, published after the report of the Oxford meeting, the second annual meeting of the Association, we find such names as Airy, Babbage, George Birkbeck, Robert Brown, the two Brunels, Chantrey, Christison, Daniell, Faraday, Davies Gilbert, John E. Gray, Henry Hallam, Snow Harris, Sir J. Herschel, Rowland Hill, Lyell, Sir Robert Peel, and Wheatstone, besides others of lesser note. The Association met again at York in 1844.

For the present York Congress of the British Association, the Archbishop of York is the president of the local executive committee, the acting chairman is the Lord Mayor of York. The first general meeting was held on Wednesday, at eight p.m., in the Exhibition Building, when Professor A. C. Ramsay, director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Museum of Practical Geology, resigned the chair; and Sir John Lubbock, president-elect, assumed the presidency, and gave an address. On Thursday evening there was to be a soirée in the assembly-rooms and concert-rooms; on Friday evening, Professor Huxley discourses on the "Rise and Progress of Palæontology." This (Saturday) evening, Professor Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S., lectures to the operative classes. On Monday evening, Mr. Spottiswoode, president of the Royal Society, will give an address on the "Electric Discharge, its Forms and its Functions." On Tuesday evening there will be a soirée. On Wednesday, Sept. 7, the concluding general meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. All the above meetings, except the first conversazione, will be held in the Exhibition Building.

## THE NEW LORD OF SESSION IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. John M'Laren, Q.C., late Lord Advocate for Scotland, who has been appointed a Lord of Session in Scotland, in the room of Lord Gifford, resigned, is the eldest son of Mr. Duncan M'Laren, of Moray-place, Edinburgh, for fifteen years M.P. for that city, by his marriage with Miss G. Aitkin. He was born in the year 1831, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in due course. He was called to be Scottish Bar in 1856, and was Sheriff of Chancery in Scotland from 1860 to 1880, when he was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland. He sat in Parliament as M.P. for the Wigton Burghs for a few weeks in 1880, but was defeated by Mr. Stewart at the election consequent upon his acceptance of the above office. Mr. M'Laren has represented the city of Edinburgh in the Liberal interest since January last, when his father accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in his favour. Mr. M'Laren married, in 1868, Miss Otalie Augusta Schwabe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Schwabe.

## THE NEW LAW OFFICERS FOR SCOTLAND.

Mr. John Blair Balfour, Q.C., who is appointed Lord Advocate, is the son of the late Rev. P. Balfour, of Clackmannan, by his marriage with Jane Ramsay, daughter of Mr. J. Blair. He was born in the year 1837, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in 1880. Mr. Balfour entered Parliament as M.P. for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross in November last, in the place of Mr. W. P. Adam, on the appointment of the latter as Governor of Madras. Mr. Balfour has been twice married—first, in 1869, to Lillias Oswald, daughter of Lord Mackenzie (a Judge of Session of Scotland); and secondly, in 1877, to the Hon. Marianne Eliza Wellwood-Moncreiff, youngest daughter of Lord Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

Mr. Alexander Asher, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in the place of Mr. Balfour, is the second son of the late Rev. William Asher, D.D., minister of Inveravon, Banffshire, by his marriage with Katharine Forbes, daughter of the late Rev. J. Gordon, of Duffus, Elginshire. He was born in the year 1835, and was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861, and held the office of Advocate Depute from 1869 to 1874. Mr. Asher married, in 1870, Caroline Julia, daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Craufurd. He only very recently entered Parliament as M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, in the place of Mr. Grant-Duff, now Governor of Madras.

Mr. E. N. Buxton, chairman of the London School Board, presided yesterday week at the opening of new schools built by the board in Wood's-road, Peckham. This is the 239th school erected by the board. The schools opened were originally planned for 800 children; but in the interim, between the plans passing the department and the erection, it was found that the needs of the neighbouring population were greater, and places were provided for 1400 children.



## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued by Commission on Saturday last until Nov. 12.

The House of Lords met at half-past one o'clock. Lord Stratheden and Campbell was the sole occupant of the Ministerial benches, and her Majesty's Opposition was represented by Lord Milltown. The Bishop of St. David's, having said prayers at the opening of the House, passed to a seat on the otherwise deserted Episcopal benches. There were several ladies in the body of the House; Lord Carrington sat with them. The Strangers' Gallery was well filled. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Spencer, Lord Cork, Lord Kenmare, and Lord Monson took their seats in front of the throne as Royal Commissioners. The Commons having been summoned, a considerable body of right hon. and hon. gentlemen came to the bar with the Speaker. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to nineteen Acts. The Queen's Speech was then read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:—

## THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The time has arrived when I am at length enabled to release you from your unusually severe and protracted labours.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be amicable and cordial.

Progress has been made since I last addressed you in the territorial arrangements of the Levant. A treaty has been concluded, with the sanction of all the Great Powers, for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek Kingdom; and its peaceful execution has begun.

Recent events in Tunis have led to communications between my Government and the Government of France; and I have received satisfactory assurances from the Republic as to the rights secured to me by treaty with the Bey, and as to the relations between the Regency and the neighbouring Ottoman territory of Tripoli.

The Convention has been signed which secures to the European population of the Transvaal, subject to important conditions therein set forth, a complete internal self-government. It awaits ratification by a Representative Assembly of the people. I trust that, when confirmed, it will contribute effectually to the tranquillity of South Africa and to stability in its affairs.

The hopes in which I indulged on the last occasion of my addressing you, with respect to the war in Basutoland, have been fulfilled; and I have to notice, with much satisfaction, the termination of hostilities in that country.

In the month of April my troops were withdrawn from Candahar, and the Government of Southern Afghanistan was assumed by the Ameer Abdur Halim.

I have no reason to anticipate any disturbance of peace on the North-Western frontier of my Indian dominions from the contest with the Ameer into which Ayoub Khan has since entered.

It will be my object, while respecting the independence of the Afghan people, to promote, by my friendly offices, as opportunity may arise, the restoration of peace.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the supplies which you have provided to meet the public charge, and for the contribution you have liberally made towards the expenses of the recent war in Afghanistan.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The commercial negotiations with France have been suspended; but I continue desirous on every ground to use my best efforts for the conclusion of a treaty on terms favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

The Act for the Regulation of the Forces gives full legislative effect to the plans approved by Parliament for connecting regiments with the districts in which they will be mainly raised, and for combining together more closely the several branches of my land forces. This completion of the series of arrangements adopted by a former Parliament cannot fail to render more efficient the military organisation of the country.

I warmly appreciate the zeal and assiduity with which you have devoted yourselves to the task of maturing a measure for improving the relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland, and for otherwise bettering the condition of its agricultural population. It is my earnest hope that the new law may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care you have bestowed upon its enactments.

I regret that it has been found impossible to proceed with many measures on subjects of importance, which have been, or were prepared to be, submitted to you; and that, notwithstanding exertions almost unparalleled, you have been unable adequately to provide the country with legislation adapted to its growing wants.

It has been my study to use the exceptional powers confided to me in Ireland by two Acts of this Session with vigilance and firmness, but with discrimination; while I earnestly desire that the condition of that country may so improve as to enable me to dispense with, or to abate, the use of temporary and exceptional provisions.

Finally, I ask you to join me in imploring the blessing of the Almighty on our united efforts for the peace, greatness, and happiness of the Empire.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Royal Speech, the Lord Chancellor directed the Royal Commission to be read, by virtue of which her Majesty directed Parliament to be prorogued to Saturday, the 12th day of November next, and the Royal Commissioners, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, prorogued Parliament to that date.

In the House of Commons about forty members were present when the Speaker took the chair, at ten minutes to two o'clock. A new writ was ordered to be issued for Cambridgeshire in the room of Mr. Rodwell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In compliance with a message conveyed by General Sir W. Knollys, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Speaker, followed by the members present, proceeded to the House of Lords to hear the Commission proroguing Parliament read. On returning, the right hon. gentleman, standing at the end of the table, shook hands with the members in succession; and the proceedings were brought to a close at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Thus ended the Second Session of the present Parliament.

## NATIONAL DEBT.

A Parliamentary return has been published containing a statement of the National Debt on March 31, 1881, from which it appears the total Funded Debt, made up of Consolidated Annuities, New Annuities, Reduced Annuities, and debt due to the Bank of England and Ireland, was £709,078,526. To this is added Terminable Annuities, £31,988,485; Exchequer Bills, £5,162,800; Exchequer Bonds, £11,483,700; Treasury Bills, £5,431,000; deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies account at Nov. 20, 1880, £3,900,511, making a total of £770,745,002. From this, however, there has to be deducted £29,900,000 for loans recoverable, and £3,976,582 for the purchase money for Suez Canal Shares, and exclusive of commission to Messrs. Rothschild, leaving the total amount of £736,168,420. The statement with regard to Terminable Annuities and their capital value shows an annual charge of £7,100,665, and the capital value of £31,988,435. An account of the operations of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, showing the various sums received from the Exchequer under specified heads, gives the total reduction of the debt for the year to have been £6,170,850. From other causes, such as Foreborders, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Compensation of Stamp Duty, Land Tax, and Surplus Land Tax, there has been a reduction of £119,866.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The results of the annual competition amongst the members of the Queen's Westminster show that in the first series Colour-Sergeant Brooking took the leading prize of £10. The second prize of £8 went to Sergeant Mellings, and the third of £7 to Private Lowe. In the second series Private Seymour won the first prize of £5, Lance-Corporal Thompson taking the second, and Private Stamper the third. In the contests in the third series, restricted to members who had joined the service between Nov. 1, 1877, and Oct. 31, 1880, and who had not taken any prominent position in shooting matches, Sergeant Kingdom took the first prize, Private Lane being second, and Private Bennett third. In the fourth series Private Thraves was first, Private Heath second, and Private Dickson third. Range prizes were added in each series.

The annual prize meeting of the 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers) took place at the Tottenham range last week. In the morning competition the prizes were given by the inhabitants of Holborn and district. The principal scores were Sergeant H. A. Mather, Private Cloran, and Sergeant Cozens. The battalion prizes were shot for in the afternoon, during a heavy downpour of rain. The leading scores were Sergeant H. A. Mather, Sergeant Cozens, Pioneer Clarke, Lance-Corporal Read, Private Dix, and Private Wilson.

A Snider rifle contest took place at the Park ranges, near Tottenham, amongst members of the North London Rifle Club; the following being the winners:—Private Parker, Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, Colour-Sergeant Brooking, Captain Sweeting, Private Johnson, Sergeant Underhill, Sergeant Beer, and Privates Bayley, Rosenthal, Joslin, and Munn.

The annual prize meeting of the Brighton volunteers took place at the Sheepcote Valley ranges on the 24th ult., in most unfavourable weather. There were eleven matches on the card, and the majority of them were for money prizes. Great interest was centred in a volley-match for the Peek Cup, which is held for one year. Ten men from each company competed, and the cup was won by C company.

The annual Battalion Challenge match between the 1st Sussex (Brighton) and 2nd (Croydon), twenty men on a side, took place on Monday at the Sheepcote Valley Ranges, near Brighton, and resulted in a victory for the 2nd Surrey.

The 5th provisional battalion of the Rifle Volunteers, which had been detailed to duty at Aldershot for a week with the troops composing the division, arrived there last Saturday afternoon. The battalion is made up of about thirty-six officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men of the 16th and 24th Middlesex, and is attached to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, which is under the command of the Duke of Connaught. Altogether, 5000 Volunteers have, by permission of the Secretary of State for War, been brigaded with the regular troops at Aldershot this season, and upwards of 4000 have now completed their stay of eight days in the case of each battalion.

Nearly all the rifle ranges in and near the metropolis were set apart last Saturday for prize competitions and matches in connection with the metropolitan regiments; the greatest interest centring in the annual match at Rainham, between the teams of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifles, and 4th Essex Rifles, for the handsome piece of plate, value 50 guineas, presented by Mr. J. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, for the promotion of rifle-shooting among the battalions whose headquarters are in or near that district. Besides the teams above-mentioned, who went down from Fenchurch-street at noon, some 150 more Volunteers proceeded to the City ranges and to Purfleet. Firing opened for the Holms trophy soon after one o'clock, the respective teams being led by Captain Tully (for the Brigade), Lieut. R. J. Vincent (for Lieut.-Colonel Sir Powell Buxton's men), and Captain and Adjutant Creagh for the Essex Rifles. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each, and the weapon was the Snider. From the beginning the brigade, who had been the winners twice previously in succession, took a decided lead. At the last distance the shooting was very close. The totals of the three ranges stood thus:—Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 695 (the same score as that made last year); 4th Essex, 665 points, or four more than last year; and 2nd Tower Hamlets, 632, or 21 points higher than last year.

Prize meetings of the 2nd and 3rd London were also held at Rainham. G company, 2nd London, fired seven rounds at 200 and 300 yards; the result being that Colour-Sergeant Cooper won the first prize and company badge. If company of the same regiment competed for its challenge cup, Sergeant Cuttriss being the winner; and in K (Lieutenant Curtis) company, the prizes were awarded to Sergeant Newman and Corporal Sleet.

The Blackheath batteries of the 1st Kent Artillery Brigade were inspected last Saturday at the Rectory, Blackheath, by Colonel Fitzgerald, R.A. In addition to infantry work, the men were put through a course of repository and gun drill, which they performed to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.

## NEW DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

New dress regulations for the Army have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and are set forth in detail in general orders issued from the War Office. Amongst the most important alterations, it is noted that the spikes authorised to be worn in the helmets of officers of the Royal Horse Artillery (in India), field batteries and garrison brigades of the Royal Artillery, will be superseded by a gilt ball in a leaf cup, the height of the ball and cup being 1½ inches. For officers of the same arm, besides Royal Engineers, Lancers, Foot Guards, 60th Rifles, Rifle Brigade, and regiments that will become Rifles, other changes are notified. Numerals and regimental badges are to be removed from the shoulder-straps of the scarlet patrol-jackets authorised for officers of infantry regiments serving in India, and badges of rank in gold substituted. Officers on the Active List on half-pay may, until retired or brought back to full pay, wear:—General officers, the uniform of their rank; staff officers, on completion of tenure of appointment, and other officers, the uniform of the regiments in which they last served; officers on the retired list whose names are retained in the "Army List" may wear the uniform of the regiments in which they last served, but with the letter "R" on the shoulder-straps below the badges of rank; officers of militia, on retirement after fifteen years' commissioned service, including Army service, who are duly recommended to retain their rank, may wear the uniform of the regiments or battalions in which they last served, with the addition of the letters "M. R." on the shoulder-straps. Similar regulations are made for retired officers, after fifteen years' service, of Yeomanry and Volunteers. Officers of Volunteers will wear gold in the badges of rank where silver is worn by officers of the regular forces, and silver where gold is worn by the latter. The badges of rank in gold will be, for a colonel, crown and two stars; lieutenant-colonel, crown and one star; major, crown; captain, two stars; lieutenant, one star.

## MÜNDEEN.

There is what may be called an English route in Germany which English travellers generally follow, and places not readily accessible or that are not specially noted for memorials and things of fame are left unvisited. The famous and fashionable spots, however, are often far from being the most delightful, and not in these is the traveller likely to taste the pleasures of rural life in Germany. To appreciate what these are he must wander out of the beaten track. About twelve or fourteen miles from Cassel, famous for its "Aue," and from Wilhelmshöhe, the temporary residence of the Third Napoleon, is the picturesque and delightfully old-fashioned town of Münden. The guide-books do not say much about it. Baedeker, who dismisses it in twelve lines, states that it is charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, the united waters of which form the Weser; that the church, which towers high above the old red roofs, is of the fourteenth century, and that the extensive Schloss, built in 1571, is now uninhabited. Murray states these facts with some variation, and adds a few more. We are told that the scenery round the town has been compared with the Vale of Llangollen; that the old ducal Schloss is turned into a magazine, and its windows walled up, and that steamers descend the Upper Weser from Münden to Minden and Bremen—statements which must not be trusted too implicitly. There is, for instance, a *Forst Akademie* at Münden, in which the students are taught every art and science that can be of use to them as Förster and Jäger of the vast forests of Germany, and a considerable portion of the castle has been converted into a museum for their use. Moreover, if we dare venture to correct or supplement Murray a second time, we may observe that during dry seasons, like the present, the Weser is not navigable to Minden, and that steamers cease to run. The guide-books, useful though they be, cannot tell the tourist all that he may like to know. They inform him how to see a place, not how to enjoy it; how to come and go, but not how to use his leisure most pleasantly. The faculty of enjoyment, indeed, depends upon individual temperament. We receive but what we give; and the chief pleasures of travel must be discovered by the traveller. Münden offers none of the attractions of a show place; but it is eminently German, and wholly different from towns which, like Heidelberg and Dresden, contain large colonies of Englishmen. You see here how Germans take their pleasure in summer time.

On a beautifully wooded hill, commanding an extensive view, and a few minutes' climb from the town, stands Hôtel Andree's Berg, a *pension* highly appreciated by many a North German citizen. It is admirably managed by the landlord and by his wife and son, none of whom, by-the-way, can speak English. Their homely, friendly manners, marked by perfect refinement and good breeding, remind one of the time, now it is to be feared gone for ever, when, if an English traveller did not find "his warmest welcome at an inn," he did at least receive a friendly greeting as well as personal attention from the innkeeper, and was not merely known, like a convict, by his number. The owner of the Andree's Berg Hotel welcomes from fifty to sixty guests under his roof during the season, most of whom have probably engaged rooms several weeks before their arrival. An Englishman will think that the spacious terrace on which the house stands is a little too much like a tea-garden, and a tea-garden no doubt it is. Table and chairs, arbours of greenery, summer-houses, and tents are scattered among the trees, inviting less to meditation than to that *à fresco* good living so keenly appreciated by Germans. So the good townsfolk of Münden, from the humble shopkeeper to the civic dignitary with a comet-like tail to his name, come hither to drink wine or beer, to smoke and talk, and to enjoy the lovely prospect of forest and river, of hill and valley. Here, too, for their mid-day meal come a number of students from the Academy, and here they are wont to spend their leisure hours in the evening, smoking and drinking. Verily, without beer and cigars life would have no pleasure and little meaning for young Germany. That both citizen and student should wish to escape from the picturesque old town need surprise no one, for though the streets of Münden—which, by-the-way, are lighted in old-world fashion by oil-lamps strung across the streets on ropes—are worthy of being drawn and etched by Mr. Ernest George, its unsavoury smells, as many in number as those which Coleridge counted in Cologne, are not particularly grateful in summer.

It is only in bad weather that a German "on pleasure bent" thinks of sitting within doors. He takes his morning portion of coffee in the open air, eats his mid-day dinner under the lime-trees, and sits beneath them engaged in busy idleness long after the shadows of night have fallen. These are features of country life that may be witnessed anywhere in Germany. To an Englishman the novelty of the life at Münden is due to customs once, perhaps, common, but now impossible to revive in his own country. In spite of high-sounding titles and some absurdities of etiquette, the distinction between classes is, in rural districts, far less marked than in England. At the Andree's Berg Hotel, should a dance be improvised by the guests, the genial landlord will lead out his wife; and their son—a gentleman in feeling, if not by birth—will play the *tanz-musik*, or, after attending one minute to an order for wine, will ask a lady to dance with him the next. The English tourist who can speak German and wishes to enjoy a summer holiday might make many a worse choice than Münden, which is reached most readily by way of Hamburg. The unconventional, friendly manners of the townsfolk; the beauty and variety of the scenery; the pure, dry air, and the glorious solitude of the woods are attractions which a traveller, jaded with hard work at home, is likely to appreciate.

J. D.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were—of live cattle a slight decrease, of sheep an increase, and with regard to fresh meat, the arrival also showed an increase on the preceding week; making a total of 5436 quarters of beef, 696 carcasses of mutton, 1648 cattle, and 2912 sheep.

The *Gazette* contains her Majesty's commission "authorising and appointing Messrs. Bernhard Samuelson, Henry Enfield Roscoe, Philip Magnus, John Slagg, Swire Smith, and William Woodall, to inquire into the instruction of the industrial classes of certain foreign countries, in technical and other subjects, for the purpose of comparison with that of the corresponding classes in this country; and into the influence of such instruction on manufacturing and other industries at home and abroad." Mr. Gilbert Redgrave is the Secretary.

The new Metropolitan Board of Works Money Act has been issued. The new powers conferred by the Act are set forth, and the sums are stated at £3,081,705. The new borrowing powers extend to £1,463,629, of which £1,265,379 is for the board, and £198,250 for loans. For the purposes of "Parks and Open Spaces Acts," the board may expend £15,000 during the year ending Dec. 31, 1882. Among the sums are £7000 for the obelisk on Victoria Embankment, and £600,000 as loans to the School Board of London.





SKETCHES AT YORK: JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

SEE PAGE 138



## NEW BOOKS.

The concluding two volumes of five, which comprise the important work of Mr. John Addington Symonds on *The Renaissance in Italy*, are now published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. The whole period, of which this accomplished literary critic and historian provides us with a very complete study, includes the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and first quarter of the sixteenth century, from the predecessors of Dante to the final overthrow of Florence in 1530, or to the sack of Rome by the Germans in 1527. In his first volume, entitled "The Age of the Despots," he dealt with the social and political history of those petty Italian principalities, which stood opposed to the free civic commonwealths, and with which it is needful to be acquainted for the understanding of Dante's life and works. The second volume treats of "The Revival of Learning," which consisted mainly of Latin studies, with a limited range of authors, till the Mohammedan capture of Constantinople, in 1453, dispersed the treasures of Greek classical antiquity, and sent a multitude of exiled Greek teachers throughout southern and western Europe. Mr. Symonds, in his third volume, followed the progress of the "Fine Arts," of Italian painting, architecture, and sculpture; not with any fulness of detail, which would have required many volumes, but merely touching upon characteristic manifestations of the bias of the popular mind towards figurative artistic conceptions. Upon the foundations thus laid, he has now erected a concise but well-designed and comprehensive history of "Italian Literature," but only so far as the "Renaissance," or revival of intellectual power after the Middle Ages, is properly considered to extend. It would seem to expire with Michael Angelo, with Ariosto, and with Machiavelli. The school of the sixteenth century, to which Tasso belonged, and which exerted a special influence upon the Elizabethan poetry of England, is of a subsequent period. Mr. Symonds observes that the greatest works of Italian genius occur within two hundred and thirty years, from A.D. 1300, when the "Divina Commedia" was written, to the fall of the Florentine Republic. No history and literature of any time or nation, except that of Greece, under the leadership of Athens, in the fifth century B.C., can exceed in varied interest, as a display of human vivacity, that which is the chosen topic of these volumes. The author is eminently qualified, by accurate scholarship and by his faculty of judgment and habit of serious reflection, for the task of making a profitable investigation of this large subject. His appreciation of such eminent authors as Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, with whom most of us have some little acquaintance, seems to be free from exaggerated admiration and false enthusiasm; while there are tokens of equally just discrimination in his accounts of many other Italian poets, both religious and secular; and he leads us to think highly of Alberti, a Venetian of the fifteenth century, whose spirit and the purpose of his writings seem to have been more elevated than some others of that age. There is, undoubtedly, a great deal that is morally base and vile in the literary works of the Italian Renaissance, with all their exuberance of fancy and wit, and their cleverness in verbal and metrical composition. We are pleased that so judicious and conscientious a guidance as that of Mr. Symonds has been supplied for the students of this instructive subject.

Illustrations, remarkable for multitude rather than for excellence, though many of them are striking, some amusing, several interesting, and not a few decidedly pretty, give additional liveliness to the two lively volumes entitled *Side-Lights on English Society*: by E. C. Grenville Murray (Vizetelly and Co.), wherein a writer who is apparently of an atrabilious temperament, and has apparently very little good to say of anybody, describes in a piquant, and even trenchant, style various phases of English social life and various personages, some real and some imaginary, but typical, to be met with, according to his evidently wide experience or his no less evidently productive fancy, in different circles of what is called society. It is a pity that his "side-lights" seldom or never seem to fall upon anything or anybody that is agreeable or estimable to contemplate from the moral point of view. When the author deals with real personages he takes little or no trouble to conceal their identity; he covers them with so thin a disguise that it might just as well be dispensed with altogether; and, in many cases, lest any doubt should exist in the reader's mind, the draughtsman's art has been employed to assist the written description with an unmistakable pictorial portrait. It were mere loss of time to discuss the question of taste; but, that question apart, it must be admitted that the author cannot fail to amuse all lovers of what he is pleased to consider merely satirical sketches with his reckless, bitter, vituperative analysis of character, when he undertakes to depict "Lord Bethaven" or "Bob Chousington"—the latter being chosen as the type of "the coaching peer." Something like personal malignity appears to peep out in these two sketches more than in all the others; and whoever still remembers that there was once a short-lived journal called "The Queen's Messenger" will recognise "Bob Chousington," and will account for the doubly malignant spirit in which his likeness is drawn, without difficulty. The author does not write as a deep-thinking philosopher, as a moralist whose indignation is roused or heart is pained by the depravity of the world, or as a literary master whose magic pen can work wonders of attractive composition out of the most unpromising materials; he sees little more than the bare surface of things, and what he sees he describes with the cynical indifference with which men talk among themselves at clubs; with the same brutality, as the French have it, of statement; and almost in the same plain terms. This, of course, is far better than the maudlin, sickly, sentimental style; but it is more likely to shock certain sensitive readers. Sometimes the author generalises too rapidly; he takes a very exceptional case and discourses about it as if it were a common type, a sample taken at haphazard out of a numerous collection. We are most inclined to confide ourselves to the author's guidance when he opens his mind to us on the subject of Ambassadors and the diplomatic service, because we feel that he is quite at home there; but, when we reflect that he is a man with a grievance, and a bitter man with a bitter grievance, derived from his personal treatment as a member of that very service, we ask for the salt-cellar before we gulp down the whole of his representation at a mouthful. We are, in his opinion, in a dreadfully corrupt condition as regards both public men and private society; "falsehood, deceit, and injustice" rampant among the former, and all manner of vices, chiefly adultery, among the latter. Wisdom has been crying to the same effect at the corners of the streets for many a generation; but here is the cry put into very readable print, "with nearly 300 engravings." Unfortunately, a great, if not the greater, part of the volume is devoted to matters which are usually, perhaps euphemistically, termed delicate, and, unfortunately again, those matters are tackled sometimes with a directness and circumstantiality which are, to say the least of it, uncommon; but fortunately, on the other hand, there is a considerable diversity of matter, and Mrs. Grundy herself could find little, if any, fault with the propriety of any single illustration.

Advancement of nearly every kind is generally supposed to go hand-in-hand with Christianity; but, then, there are Christians and Christians, as will plainly appear from the two very sprightly and readable volumes, entitled *A Visit to Abyssinia*, by W. Winstanley, late 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars (Hurst and Blackett), a narrative from which it is unfortunately to be gathered that certain portions of Abyssinia have scarcely undergone any change, unless, perhaps, the barbarities once practised may now be found only in a mitigated form, since the days of the celebrated Bruce. It is encouraging, however, to learn that our expensive expedition against King Theodore, about whose character and death there will probably be always two opinions, has produced a lasting impression among the Abyssinians, causing them to understand that there is outside their own territories a powerful public whose observation it is impossible to escape, whose goodwill it is worth while to conciliate, and whose strength it is hopeless to resist. This is surely no little gain, a good long stride in the direction of improvement and progress. Our author has a great deal to tell about King Johannes, for whose invariably solemn, not to say anxious, expression of countenance good reason is given; for that Royal personage not only suffers from chronic rheumatism, but lives in constant danger of having his sufferings terminated by a treacherously administered cup of cold poison. Two more lively volumes than these concerning Abyssinia are seldom offered for the enjoyment of hilarious readers; but, though the author's style is gay and jaunty, though he makes light of his many troubles, annoyances, losses, and even dangers, there is an undertone of earnest purpose throughout his narrative. A very droll story is told of the way in which the author was entrapped into taking some of his own medicine; and he naturally records his delight to think that he had chosen from his medicinal stores a mild narcotic rather than some more drastic agent in the shape of a powerful pill. The fact is that the person of rank and position who demanded medical treatment of some real or imaginary malady, and who held the usual African notion that every European traveller must needs be a "medicine man," was full of the prevalent Abyssinian suspicion, and, by way of precaution, requested the donor of medicine to take a little of it first, just to show that all was fair and above board. However, the two volumes are ready to speak for themselves; and the searcher after pleasant reading will do well to take advantage of their readiness.

An excellent volume, with a map and frontispiece, and with a sketch of "aerial monasteries" on the cover, is *Twist Greek and Turk*: by M. Valentine Chirol (William Blackwood and Sons); and it is pretty sure to command attention at the present time. The author made a tour last autumn through Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus; he has told the story of his adventurous trip in a very attractive style, and in the opinions he has given he has evidently attempted to be perfectly impartial. He believes firmly that "the old Ottoman empire—the Mussulman theocracy—is doomed, on this side of the Bosphorus at least; but that belief, whether wishes have any claim upon the paternity of his thoughts or not, does not prevent him from speaking out plainly and boldly concerning the Albanians and their patriotic feelings, their aspirations after autonomy, and their disregard, in view thereof, both of Greeks and of Turks. There was certainly, he informs us, never any inclination among them "to exchange the rule of Constantinople for that of Athens, and the measure of liberty which they enjoyed under the Sultan's sovereignty for the incubus of Greek centralisation." With the same freedom from bias he describes the feeling of the Greek for the Bulgar and the Bulgar for the Greek, "both agreeing that even Turkish rule is less intolerable than would be that of the accursed rival." So that some apprehension may well be felt as to the state of anarchy that may prevail in South-Eastern Europe, when the "policeman" has been removed "bag and baggage" from the scene. How the author travels through the heart of the Pindus and is hauled up to "aerial monasteries" or an "aerial monastery," the Grand Monastery on one of the rocks of Meteora, in a net raised by means of a rope and windlass, will be read with much interest; and the whole volume will afford good entertainment as well as valuable information.

Very slight, but very full of fun, as regards both the letterpress and the amusing illustrations, is the little volume entitled *The Collected Works of Ensign Sopht*, illustrated by himself (James Nisbet and Co.), and "edited by R. M. Ballantyne." Editor and author are, in this case, no doubt, two in one; and the one is or was an officer of volunteers, who offers his comrades or the citizen-soldiers whose comrade he lately was a little advice and a few suggestions couched in caustic language but conveyed in a very pleasant and humorous style. He has nothing very new to say; but he is plainly an old veteran among volunteers, and the young ones will do well to take to heart the lesson he reads them, at the same time that they enjoy a hearty laugh over his book.

Messrs. Ward and Lock have issued a "Pictorial Atlas of Nature," with 500 illustrations of men, animals, and plants of all quarters of the globe. Attached are brief descriptions of the illustrations, making the book a most useful work for home and school use.

## IRISH FISHERIES.

The report of the Joint Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough Relief Fund and the Dublin Mansion House Fund for Relief of Distress in Ireland, appointed to administer the sum of 100,000 dols., voted by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada towards the relief of distress in Ireland, states that abundant evidence is forthcoming that the outlay of even the comparatively small sum of £11,000 on fishing gear has been productive of the most important results. Taking it on the whole, the value of the fish produced and already brought to market has been at least treble the entire amount of this outlay. The fishermen have been enabled by means of this fund, not only to keep away poverty, but to provide a good support for themselves and their families, and are well supplied with gear for the coming season. These observations apply to the persons to whom this fund reached. But there are hundreds—nay, thousands—particularly round the west, north-west, and south-west coasts—for whom nothing could be done, in consequence of the insufficiency of the fund to meet the wants of all. Next to the supply of fishing gear, the most important element in endeavouring to develop the fisheries of the country is to provide safety and shelter for the fishermen on returning from their hazardous and arduous occupation. Without such shelters the fishermen cannot be expected to run the constant risk of losing, not only their boats and gear, but their lives. The committee desire to record their views on these two questions, in the hope that they may receive that consideration which they think is due to so important a branch of national industry as the fisheries of Ireland.

The summer session of the College of Agriculture at Downton, Salisbury, came to an end on the 25th ult., when the prizes were delivered by the Mayor of Salisbury.

## OBITUARY.

## SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, fifth Baronet, of Hursley, Hants, P.C., D.C.L., M.A., died on the 18th ult., at his seat near Winchester. He was born May 17, 1801, the only son of the Rev. William Heathcote, Prebendary of Winchester, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Lovelace Bigg-Wither, of Manydown Park, Hants, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Freeman-Heathcote, fourth Baronet, Feb. 22, 1825. He was educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, where he was first class in classics, and where he was elected Fellow of All Souls'. He sat in Parliament as a Conservative for Hampshire from 1826 to 1832; for the north division from 1837 to 1849; and for the University of Oxford from 1854 to 1868. He had been High Sheriff in 1832, and was formerly Chairman of Quarter Sessions. Respected and beloved, Sir William Heathcote, the type of a fine old English gentleman, will be long remembered in the county and University he so long served. Sir William married, first, Nov. 8, 1825, the Hon. Caroline Frances Perceval, daughter of the first Lord Arden; and, secondly, May 18, 1841, Selina, daughter of Mr. Evelyn John Shirley, M.P., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire, and Lough Fea, in the county of Monaghan, and leaves issue by each wife: by the first (who died March 3, 1835), his eldest son, Sir William Perceval Heathcote, now sixth Baronet, formerly in the 7th Hussars, married (Sept. 5, 1849) Maria Letitia, daughter of Mr. David Davy, of Dublin, and has issue. The earldom of Macclesfield is limited, failing male issue to the Parkers, to this family of Heathcote, Sir William, the first Baronet, so created 1733, having married Lady Elizabeth Parker, only daughter of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. He was younger brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote (Pope's "large-acred man"), the ancestor of Lord Aveland.

## SIR WILLIAM EDWARD BURNABY, BART.

Sir William Edward Burnaby, fourth Baronet, died at Boulogne on the 19th ult., aged fifty-seven. He was the elder son of the late Captain Edward Augustus Caesar Burnaby, R.N., was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his cousin, Sir William C. H. Burnaby, in 1853. He married, Oct. 25, 1845, Caroline, daughter of Mr. William Reece, of Lower Hall, Leckbury, which lady died in 1857; and, as he has left no child, the title, conferred in 1767 on Admiral Sir William Burnaby, devolves on the deceased's brother, now Sir Henry Burnaby, formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, born in 1829.

## RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BROOKE.

The Right Hon. William Brooke, of Taney Hill House, county Dublin, lately one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland and a Privy Councillor, was born July 22, 1796; the eldest son of William Brooke, M.D., of Dromavara, Dublin, by Angel, his wife, daughter of Captain Edward Perry, and passed through Trinity College, Dublin, with marked distinction, gaining the gold medal and other honours. His call to the Irish Bar dates as far back as 1817. In 1835 he was given a silk gown, in 1846 appointed a Master in Chancery, and in 1874 was nominated one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in Ireland. Mr. Brooke married, Aug. 26, 1819, Emily Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Robert R. Wilmot, of Woodbrooke, Queen's County; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Bradford, Rector of Storrington, Sussex, and leaves issue by the former. This family of Brooke, long settled at Dromavara, has been productive of much literary talent. To it belonged Henry Brooke, the author of "Gustavus Vasa," "Fool of Quality," &c.; his daughter, Miss Charlotte Brooke, author of "Translations from Irish Bards"; his nephew, Thomas Digby Brooke, author of "The History of St. Helena"; and his cousin, the Rev. Richard Sinclair Brooke, D.D., brother of the universally-esteemed and excellent gentleman whose death we record.

## RIGHT HON. J. A. STUART-WORTLEY.

The Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, P.C., Q.C., J.P., and D.L., died on the 22nd ult., at Belton House, Grantham. He was born July 3, 1805, the third son of James Archibald, first Lord Wharmcliffe, by Lady Caroline Elizabeth Mary Crichton, his wife, daughter of Earl Erne, was educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1831, joining the Northern Circuit. He was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England in 1844, Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide in 1845, and in the same year Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster; from 1846 to 1850 was Judge Advocate-General, and from 1850 to 1856 Recorder of London. In the last-named year he became Solicitor-General, but retired in 1857. He was M.P. for Halifax, 1835 to 1837, and subsequently for Butehire. He married, May 6, 1846, the Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Paul-Bailly, Lord Wenlock, and leaves several children. His second son, Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, is M.P. for Sheffield.

## MR. CHARLES LAMB KENNEY.

Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney, a well-known author and dramatist, died on the 25th ult., aged fifty-eight. He was son of the celebrated James Kenney, and godson of Charles Lamb, and commenced life as a journalist. Subsequently he was associated with M. Lesseps in the Suez Canal scheme, and during the Crimean War with Sir Joseph Paxton in the transport service. Amongst his numerous dramatic productions were the libretti of the three popular opéra-bouffes "The Grand Duchess," "The Princess of Trebizonde," and "La Belle Hélène." Besides a biography of Balfe, Kenney's principal works were "The Gates of the East" and "Life and Letters of Balzac."

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Most Rev. James Quinn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, recently, aged sixty-two.

The Rev. Frederick R. A. Glover, M.A., formerly Captain 69th Regiment, on the 25th ult., at Brading, Isle of Wight.

Major Charles Edward Loraine Eastall, Madras Army, late Superintendent of Police at Rajamundry, on the 23rd ult., at Winchester.

Mr. Matthew Forster, M.A., barrister-at-law, on the 18th ult. He was last surviving son of the late Mr. Matthew Forster, of Belsize, Hampstead, for many years M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed.

Vicomte Alfredo Duprat, for many years Consul-General for Portugal at the Court of St. James's. He was formerly in the military service, and lived long at the Cape, where he raised a regiment of Cape Volunteer Artillery. He was also a distinguished diplomatist. The Vicomte married, first, Doña



Maria Borges, who died in 1835; and secondly, in 1849, Anna Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John Bardwell Ebdon, member of the Legislative Council at the Cape, and widow of Mr. John Murray, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Lieutenant Sidney Glenton Smith, R.N., late Commanding H.M.S. Forester, third son of the late Captain T. Johnes Smith, of Hoole Lodge, Chester, on the 23rd ult., at Haslar Hospital, aged thirty-four.

The Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall, M.A., late Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London, recently at Kings-hurst, Paignton, South Devon. He was born in 1803, and graduated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which college he was for some time a Fellow and Tutor.

Lieutenant-General Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 23rd ult., at Hillersdon House, Dover, aged sixty-six. He served in the Punjab Campaign 1848-9, on the Peshawur frontier 1853-4, and also at the relief of Lucknow, and had received three medals.

Mr. Henry Edward Chandler, of 43, Albany-street, Regent's Park, on the 22nd ult. The deceased gentleman was best known in connection with the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, which owed its origin, and much of its success, to the exertions of himself and his late sister.

The Rev. Lorenzo Lucena, M.A., Teacher of Spanish in the University of Oxford, on the 24th ult., in that city, aged seventy-four. He was formerly Professor in the University of Seville, afterwards Hon. Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral, and in 1861 Reader in the Spanish Language and Literature in the Taylorian Institution at Oxford.

Mr. William Pike, of Glendarary, Achill Sound, in the county of Mayo, J.P., barrister-at-law, at his seat, on the 15th ult., aged sixty-one. He was the youngest son of Mr. Jonathan Pike, of Beechgrove, in the county of Tyrone, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Nicholson, of Grange Lodge, same county, and belonged to a family seated in Devonshire and Essex at a very early period. Mr. Pike married, in 1843, Marion, daughter of Mr. John Watson, of Toxteth Park, Lancashire, and leaves issue.

Mr. Owen Wallis, of Bradley Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P., on the 26th ult., aged seventy-three. He was only son of Mr. William Wallis, of Isham, by Ann, his wife, sister and heiress of Lieutenant John Clark, R.N., of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester. He married, first, in 1841, Martha, daughter and coheiress of Mr. John Phillips, of Rodsley House, in the county of Durham (who died 1872); and secondly, in 1879, Sophia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Shackle, of Park House, Hayes, Middlesex.

The Rev. John Bridger, M.A., Cantab, on the 13th ult., at Lansdown-place, Clifton, aged seventy years. The deceased was the son of the late Harry Bridger, Esq., J.P., of Buckingham House, Old Shoreham, and was educated at the Charter-house, whence he proceeded to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where in due course he took the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Arts. On being ordained, he held successively the livings of St. John, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Charlton-next-Dover; but was compelled some years since, on account of failing health, to give up active work.

#### BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Fishmongers' Company have voted 200 guineas in aid of the funds of the Brompton Consumption Hospital.

The Home Office has sanctioned a payment of £50 to the St. John Ambulance Association, as a contribution towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Ambulance Classes.

The Prince of Wales, Vice-Patron of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, has contributed 25 guineas to this society; with, in addition, a special donation of £15 in aid of the Shetland Relief Fund.

Sir Brook Kay attended a meeting at Gloucester on Thursday week on behalf of the Duke of Manchester and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and presented the medal recently awarded to a man named Everett for a daring act of gallantry in saving life. The Mayor and Corporation were present at the presentation.

Miss Duthie, of Ruthrieston, has presented a park to Aberdeen, the first turf of which was cut last Saturday by the donor, who was assisted in the ceremony by the Earl of Aberdeen. The park extends some 50 acres, comprising the estate of Arthur's Seat and the adjoining land, and cost about £40,000. The park is situated on the left bank of the Dee, between Ferryhill and the Old Bridge.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the school-fragate Conway was held at Liverpool on Monday—Mr. John Williamson, the chairman, presiding. The report of the committee was read, and the Chairman alluded to the high position the school-ship maintained. Lord Northbrook, in presiding at the prize delivery in June, had remarked that he never saw a finer set of young fellows, and there was reason to believe that, thanks to his Lordship's efforts, the connection between the Conway and the Royal Navy would be closer than hitherto.

A meeting of the board of delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held last Saturday to consider the arrangements made by the council for the collection to-day (Saturday). The secretary reported that 37,000 collecting sheets had been issued to workshops and factories, and that special facilities had been afforded for collections amongst the servants of the post-office, the metropolitan police, the fire brigade, and other public bodies. The number of street stations occupied by ladies will be increased from 400, as held last year, to about 750. Mr. W. H. Nicholls, manager of the Holborn branch of the City Bank, and Mr. C. P. Tyreman, of the National Bank, assisted by a volunteer staff of about thirty bank clerks, will at the close of the day take charge of the boxes and count the contents.

The report for the year 1880 of the Nightingale Fund, under which ladies are trained in the practice of hospital nursing, states that on Dec. 31 there remained in the school at St. Thomas's Hospital thirty-two probationer nurses, of whom twelve were special or lady probationers. Six of these latter were admitted under the special regulations upon payment, four paying £30 and two paying £52 towards the cost of maintenance and education during the year of training. The annual gratuity of £2, allowed by the regulations to certified nurses who have completed a year's service in some approved hospital satisfactorily, was awarded to ten nurses for their third year, nineteen nurses for their second year, and twenty-one nurses for their first year. Twenty-five probationer nurses were entered on the register as certified nurses, after satisfactorily completing their year of training. From the opening of the school in June, 1860, to the end of 1880, a total of 604 candidates have been admitted, and 357 have left the school, after completing a year's training, as certified nurses.

Sir Thomas L. Seccombe, Financial Secretary of the India Office, has resigned his office, after a service of fifty-three years.

#### CHESS.

PILGRIM (Preston).—Your letter referring to Mr. Grimshaw's first prize problem was not answered because your communication of a later date informed us that you had discovered the error in your analysis. You should remember that, although it is his creditable to play chess well, it is no reproach to play it ill, and therefore you need not be again "out of humour" with yourself from such pet vexations. You are mistaken in supposing that there is any unsoundness in the solution of the first-prize problem. The French issue has been forwarded, as requested.

VA (U.S.).—There is not the least probability of such a match being arranged unless your champion could be induced to come here for the purpose.

B F O (Brighton).—An answer has been sent through the post, as requested. A West End Chess Club, where no betting is allowed, has been wanted for many years.

J S (Manchester).—We have not yet had an opportunity of referring to the file, and before doing so cannot answer your question.

T J (Lambeth).—Your four-move problem can be solved in two moves, and it is simply a reproduction of the position known as "Philidor's Legacy." It was, however, invented some centuries before Philidor's era.

P S S (Ilford).—We should be glad to assist you to a chess adversary, if it was in our power. Several of the games with which you have favoured us shall appear in due course. Your solutions are, as usual, "letter perfect!"

ALPHA.—See note to No. 1957. Evidently, the moors are demoralising. NEW ORLEANS CHESS CLUB.—Accept our thanks for the games. They shall have due honours. Second letter received as we go to press.

D W K (Brighton).—We should be much obliged if you would allow us to see the number of the "Chess Palladium" referred to in your letter. It shall be duly returned to you after perusal.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1949 and 1950 received from V B (Calcutta); of No. 1952 from L S R (Pontresina); and of 1953 and 1954 from Va (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1955 received from Lulu, Emile Frau, P S Shenale, D W Davis, H Winter, and Queen of Connaught.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1956 received from J W Eggleston, Lulu, Emile Frau, Cant. G A (Bonnchurch), William Hurst, Trial, P S Shenale, D W Davis, H Winter, and Alfred Rowley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1957 received from L Sharrowood, Ernest Sharrowood, W Miller, B H Brooks, Plvna, D W (Guernsey), Sudbury (Suffolk), Emile Frau, G A (Bonnchurch), W Biddle, Cant. E Loudon, Dr F St. Florence (Exeter), R Ingersoll, G L Mayne, L L Greenaway, G W Law, An Old Hand, C Darragh, H Blacklock, S Farrant, Elsie, Joseph Ainsworth, R T Kemp, J G Anstee, S Lowndes, Ben Nevis, O Oswald, D W Keil, M O'Halloran, E Casella (Paris), G W Milsom, H K Awdry, L Falcon (Antwerp), B Gray, Juniper Junior, E Elsbury, C S Cox, F Ferris, Aaron Harper, O Fuller (Ghent), D Templeton, R Jessup, T Greenbank, W J Rudman, James Dobson, P S Shenale, T H Holdron, R J Vines, A Colborne, and R Tweddell.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by way of 1. B to K 6th, Black having a good answer in 1. Kt to K 5th, and should White then play 2. P takes Kt, 2. P to B 6th prevents the mate on the third move. 1. R takes Kt, K to K 4th; 2. R to Q 7th is what our American Cousins term "a near thing," but Black has a defence, overlooked by many correspondents, in 2. P takes B. Finally, 1. Kt to K B 4th prevents mate, in reply to such attacks as 1. Kt takes K P and 1. R to Q 7th.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1955.

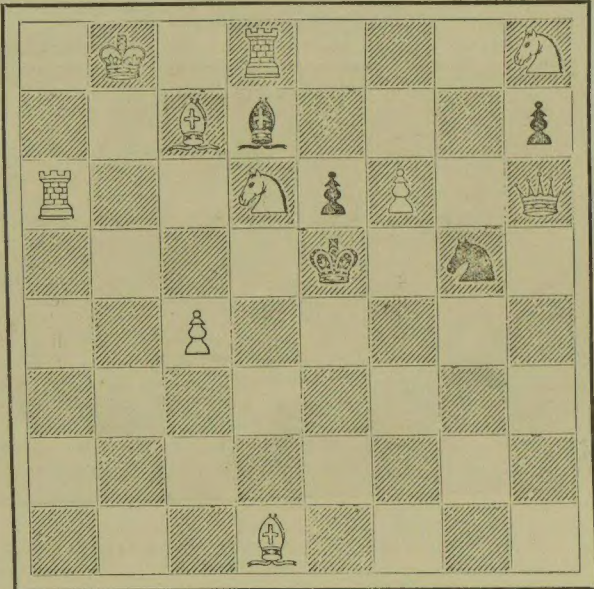
WHITE. 1. Kt (from R 4th) to Kt 6th  
2. Kt to B 6th  
3. Q, R, or Kt mates accordingly.

\* If 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, White adopts the continuation set forth above.

#### PROBLEM No. 1959.

By J. THURSEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played between Messrs. W. COOK and E. THOROLD, at Clifton, in the Match between the Birmingham and Bristol Chess Clubs.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. B takes P	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		Ingenious enough. White, of course, recovers the piece, but exposes his King to a fierce attack.
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	23. Q to R 7th	B takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. P to K 6th	B to Q 4th
6. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	25. P to Q B 4th	K to K 2nd
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 4th	26. P takes B	Q to R 3d
		27. Q takes Kt P	B to K 6th (ch)
		28. K to B sq	Q takes R P
		29. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	
8. B takes Kt	Kt to K 3rd	29. P to Q 6th (ch) is, obviously, better than this.	
9. Kt takes P		30. P to Q 6th (ch)	P to B 4th
10. B to K 3rd			Q takes P
			A decisive stroke, forcing the exchange of Queens and winning a clear piece.
		31. R takes Q	R to R 8th (ch)
		32. Kt to Kt sq	P takes Kt (ch)
11. B takes Kt	B to K 3rd	33. K to K 2nd	P takes Q
12. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	34. R to Q 7th (ch)	K takes P
13. P to K B 4th	Q to Q 2nd	35. R takes P	P to B 5th
14. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	36. R to K Kt 7th	R to Q Kt 6th
15. Q to B 3rd	Castles (Q R)	37. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to Kt 7th (ch)
16. Q to R sq	Q to K sq	38. K to B 3rd	R takes R P
17. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R	39. R to Kt 6th (ch)	
18. R to Q sq	Q to B sq		A happy dispatch.
19. Q to B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	39.	K to B 4th, and White resigned.
20. Kt to K 2nd	P to Kt 4th		
21. P takes P	P takes P		

Only a few weeks ago, Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort were rivals in an important match; they are now fellows in a common misfortune, the first day's play in the Berlin tourney having resulted disastrously for both. Mr. Mason defeated Mr. Blackburne, and Herr W. Paulsen won his game against Herr Zukertort. As it is a pool tourney, however, the chances of success for either player are still far from unfavourable; but neither, we venture to think, can afford to lose another game. There are seven competitors in the Master Tourney—viz., Mr. Mason (New York), Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort (London), M. Tschigorie (St. Petersburg), Messrs. Noa, Wittek, Schwartz, and Berger (Austria); and Germany is represented by the following strong team—Herrn Schmidt, L. Paulsen, W. Paulsen, Pitschel, Weimann, Minekowitz, Rieman, Winawer, and Schallap.

The annual tournament of the New Orleans Chess Club was commenced on July 31 last, sixteen competitors appearing in the lists to battle for four prizes of the value of 40, 30, 20, and 10 dollars respectively. The conditions of the tourney provided that every competitor shall play two games with each of the others, drawn games counting half a point, and the conditions regulations, drawn up by Messrs. Manrian, Elliot, and Edwards, expressly forbids private agreements between the players. It is no worthy that in such widely separated localities as New Orleans and Berlin the attention of chess-tourney managers has been simultaneously directed to this subject. We have been favoured with some of the games played in the competition under notice, and shall take an early opportunity of presenting them.

The Australian (Melbourne) notes that the handicap tourney of the local chess club progresses slowly, and is likely to survive two seasons—likely enough, when a game between players of the fourth class occupied two sittings. A match between the Port Adelaide and Mounta Clubs, in which the Port was successful by two to one, was played by telegraph on June 17 last. The solitary winner on the side of Mounta was Mr. Stanton. The Australian also records the death, in Melbourne, of Mr. Heape, a skilful local player, and before his emigration to the colony, honorary secretary of the Manchester Chess Club.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1880) of Charles Jean Marie Felix, Marquis de La Valette, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, late of No. 11, Rue St. Florentin, Paris, who died on May 2 last, was proved in London on the 13th ult. by the Hon. Georgine Gabrielle de Fluhaut, Marquise de La Valette, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £106,000. The testator gives to his wife the plate, objects of art, furniture, household effects, horses and carriages, enjoyed by them as their joint property, absolutely, and the usufruct for life of such part of his remaining property as will make up therewith in the whole one half of his entire property; at her death such usufruct is given to his adopted son, Count Welles de La Valette, for his life, and at his death the principal thereof is to go to his said adopted son's children.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1879) of Mr. David McIntosh, late of Havering Park, Romford, Essex, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Charlotte Marian McIntosh, the widow, Thomas Layton and Francis William Pixley, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £84,000. The testator, in the event of his leaving no children by his said wife, which we believe was the case, among other legacies, bequeaths his household furniture, effects, horses, carriages, and farming stock to his said wife; £200 each to the London Hospital, the Caledonian Asylum, and the Scottish Hospital; and £100 each to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; the Princess Louise's Home for the Protection of Young Females, Wanstead; and the Eastern Counties Asylum for Imbeciles and Idiots. The Havering estate and all his real estate of freehold tenure he devises to his sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail; in default of such issue to all his daughters, as tenants in common; and in default of such issue to his wife for life or widowhood (in the event of her marrying again an annuity is substituted), and on her death or second marriage to be sold, and the proceeds divided between James McIntosh, Hugh McIntosh, Mrs. Fanny Mitchell, Mrs. Elizabeth Coe, Mrs. Mary Goddard, Miss Charlotte Blore, Mrs. Caroline Pixley, and Mrs. Ann Wingate. His residuary personal estate is directed to be held on trusts corresponding to those declared of his real estate.

The will (dated July 12, 1879), with a codicil (dated Feb. 2, 1880), of Mrs. Elizabeth Letheby, late of No. 17, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by John Jackson, Robert Bentley, George Anderson Crichtett, and Edgar Alexander Baylis, the executors, the personal estate amounting to nearly £19,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the London Hospital to found a prize or scholarship to be awarded annually to the student in the medical school of the said hospital who shall be adjudged to have attained the greatest proficiency in chemistry, and it is her earnest wish that this donation may be called the "Dr. Letheby Prize," in memory of her late husband, Henry Letheby, M.B., who for many years held the appointment of professor of chemistry in the said medical school; and there are many legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to relatives and friends. The residue of her property is to be held upon trust for Mrs. Jane Mulroney, her husband and children.

The will (dated April 25, 1876) of Mr. Henry Jenkins, late of No. 3, Vyvyan-terrace, Clifton Park, Clifton, who died on May 17 last, was proved the 11th ult. by Mrs. Mary Lewis Jenkins, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £17,000. Subject to two annuities to cousins, and an annuity to an old housekeeper, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated March 22, 1881), with two codicils (dated the 22nd and 31st of the same month), of Mr. Samuel Jay, formerly of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and late of No. 11, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, who died on April 25 last, has been proved by Miss Edith Katharine Spice Jay, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate exceeding £16,000. The testator, after a bequest in favour of his sister, gives the residue of his property to his two daughters.

The will (dated April 18, 1877), with a codicil (dated Oct. 5 following), of the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., formerly Minister of the National Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, and of No. 16, Woburn-square, but late of Manor House, Chiswick, who died on July 5 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Cumming, the son, and James Nicholson, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £9000. The testator leaves to his wife £200, and the residue of his property for life; at her death there are special legacies to children, grandchildren, brother, and sister, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated March 16, 1881), with a codicil (dated April 2 following), of the Right Hon. Charlotte, Dowager Baroness Fitzhardinge, the widow of Maurice Frederick, first Baron Fitzhardinge, late of No. 40, Hans-place, Sloane-street, who died on July 2 last, was proved on July 29 by Lord Fitzhardinge and the Dowager Baroness Gifford, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £2000. The testatrix leaves numerous mementoes to relatives and friends, and legacies to servants. All her real estate and the residue of the personalty she gives to the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Mary Kingdome. The deceased was the third daughter of Thomas, first Earl Ducie.

C. G. C.

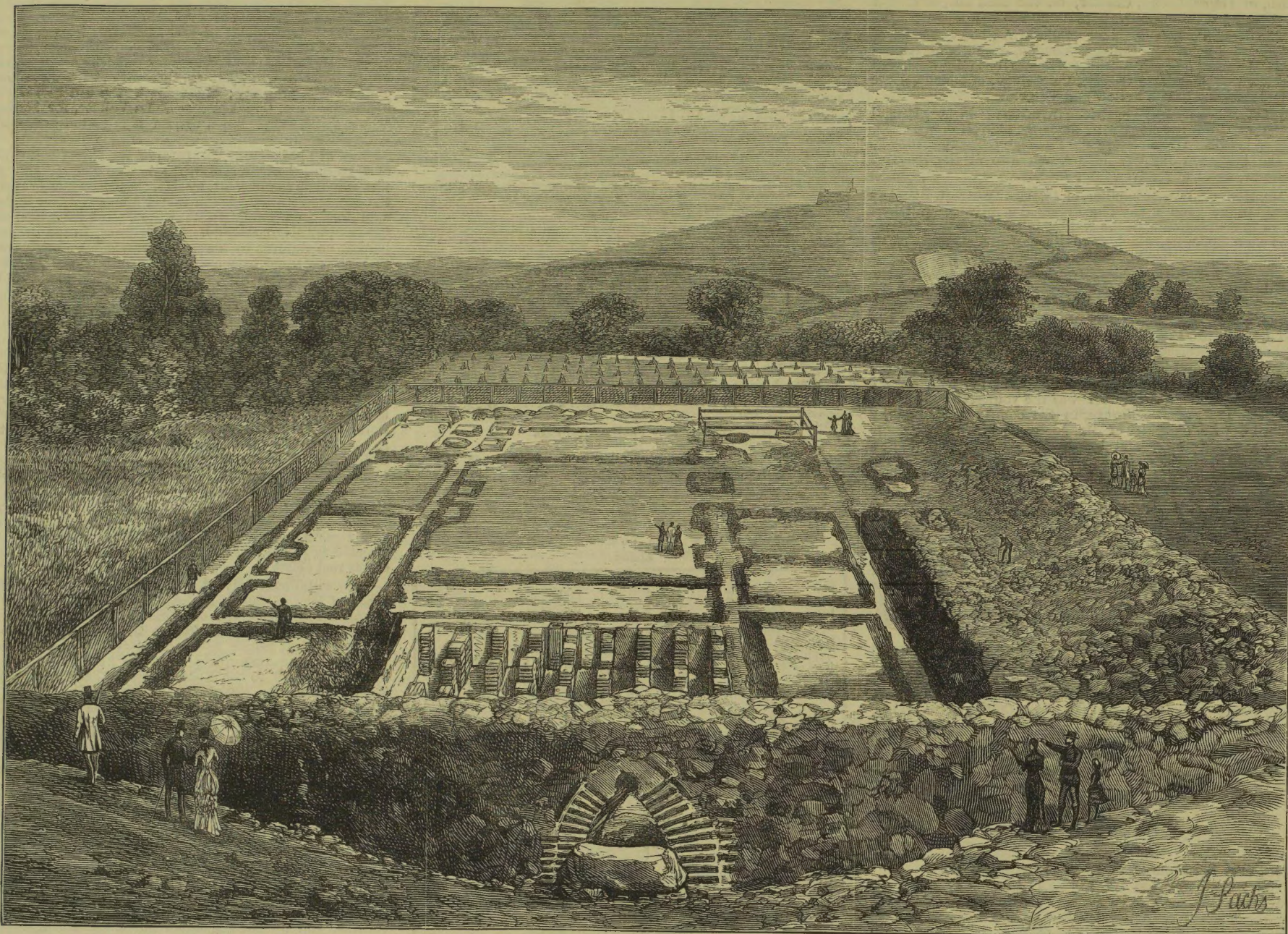
#### THE ROMAN VILLA AT BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society held their country meeting this year at Morton, near Brading, in the Isle of Wight. We have already noticed the discoveries of Roman antiquities made at that place last year, and we now give some illustrations of the more recent further explorations. These go far not only to show the importance and extent of the range of buildings already exposed, but also to indicate how much there yet remains to be properly investigated.

The members of the Society, when they assembled on this site, were received by Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., who are conducting the excavations. These gentlemen, during the past twelve months, have been successful in clearing the remains of not less than thirty chambers, many of which contain tessellated pavement, with frescoes and other relics of unusual interest. That portion of the area which incloses the mosaics has been described. The illustrations now given are those particularly of the more recent discoveries. These sketches have been taken from the high ground overlooking the south-eastern section of the site. The south-western wing of the range of buildings is yet to be explored. Facing this inclosure, and looking seawards, appears the fine range of hills known as Bembridge Down and Culver Cliff. The fortified position, called Sandown Fort, appears upon the summit of the hill. Between the area where the excavations are going on and this elevated ground



## RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN VILLA, BRADING, ISLE OF WIGHT.



VIEW SHOWING POSITION OF WELL-HOUSE, HYPOCAUST, AND SUPPOSED BASILICA.

is a tract of low marsh land, through which the little winding river Yar meanders to the sea. The vast tract of land, separating this position from the shore-line, is at high tide mostly covered by water; and in olden days the site selected by the Roman colonists for the erection of this range of buildings was insulated from Bembridge Down and the adjoining heights. To the left is Brading Down, on which are many sepulchral barrows and tumuli now in course of excavation. To the right lies the highway leading on to Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor. From the description given to the members by Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., we learn that among the rooms recently cleared is one of considerable interest. It has been warmed by a hypocaust, of which indications remain. It measures 15 feet 2 inches north and south, 10 feet 7 inches east and west. It contains fifty-four pillars of tiles, arranged upon a floor of rough cobble stones. A large tile is placed upon the floor, to carry the others, which are 8 inches square, and 1 inch thick, with mortar joints of equal thickness. These pillars are 2 feet 6 inches in height, and each consists of about thirteen tiles. On the east side of the wall are two flue tiles, *in situ*, each 16 inches in length. They are joined together, thus making a flue of 32 inches, leading to the upper portion of the room; and there is another on the north side. On the west side, and in the southern corner, is a neatly-turned arch of large flat tiles, but with wide mortar joints; at the mouth of this arch a large stone of massive masonry was found placed across it. This arch represents the furnace, or *præfurnium*. On the outer side of the wall of the chamber, which has been partially excavated, in order to develop the arch, it had a large stone across the opening, similar to that found on the inside. This has been fully cleared, and the hearth between the stones is exposed. Another chamber, of singular structure, appears on the south-eastern side of this wing of the buildings. It measures about 15 ft. inside, and has an entrance on the west side. It contains two semicircular apses. These semicircles are of unequal dimensions, that on the west being 9 ft. 10 in. from north to south, and that on the east

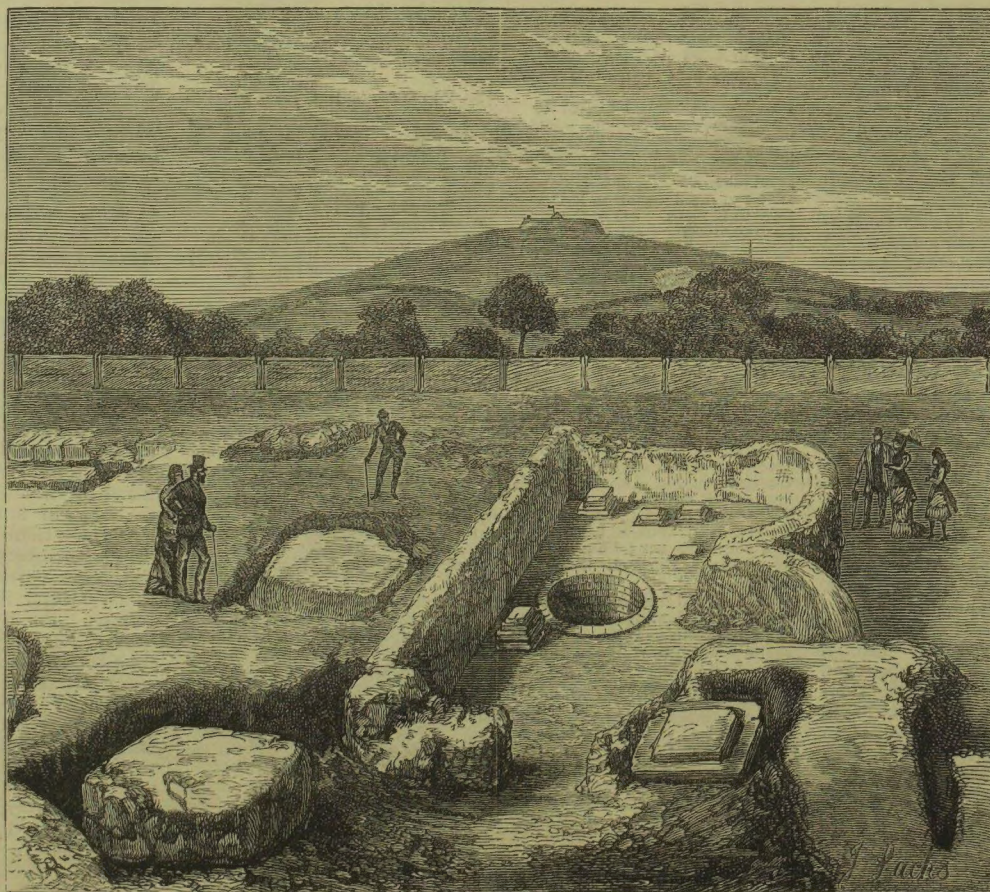
9 ft. 3 in. There is evidence of this chamber having been also warmed by a hypocaust, as there are remains of tile pillars yet existing which show the former presence of the *suspensura*, or suspended floor. At a distance of 6 ft. 5 in. from the west side and 4 ft. 9 in. from the east is a well, 4 ft. 3 in. in diameter. This well, shaft, or pit, was completely filled up with loose earth and debris. The "steining," if there ever had been any, had given way. But the well was sunk through the upper green sand, and the sides were firm and hard. It has been necessary to "stein" the upper five feet with bricks,

to prevent the top soil falling in, while the excavations were progressing. During the clearing of the contents a large number of red tiles, of various sizes, large and small, worked stones, pottery of various kinds, nails, shells of oysters, cockles, limpets, and snails, bones of domestic animals, and the skeleton of a man, were exhumed. At the bottom, as at present ascertained, three charred oak stakes were taken out. The majority of these interesting objects have been now arranged for public inspection in the small temporary museum on the site.

Adjoining this portion of the buildings are large chambers, or, rather, foundations of walls, with indications of piers of columns, which appear to belong to a large court or basilica. The blocks, or piers, many of them consisting of lumps of greensand, placed in an irregular square, are arranged at intervals of six feet. They were probably for supporting columns, since a portion of the shaft of one, of green sandstone, and of adequate proportions, has been found in their immediate vicinity. This and other architectural fragments, worked stones, and tiles, with various other relics, are now arranged in the museum.

It is announced that excavations will be resumed on the adjoining land when the harvest is gathered in, and as funds and opportunities permit. A great outlay is, however, necessary in order to inclose and preserve as the work proceeds. The executive, however, confidently look to the public to assist them in developing these wonderful remains in such a manner as shall render them permanently attractive and instructive.

These interesting excavations were visited by some members of the British Medical Association while holding their congress in London. They were received by Mr. Hilton Price, F.G.S., who conducted their party over the remains. In the same week, the explorers were honoured by a visit from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princesses. Mr. Hilton Price was in attendance, and had the honour of explaining the discoveries. The interest at present shared by the public in this work is shown by the fact that over 5000 visitors have inspected the remains during the past month.



THE WELL-HOUSE.